Centerfold

The propositions made easy

PHOENIX

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Seven departments slash faculty

by Bill Miller

At least 50 part-time faculty have already been cut out of SF State's academic budget next semester because of declining enrollment in several departments.

Two departments – Anthropology and World and Comparative Literature, are now down to the bare minimum number of faculty needed to keep the programs alive.

Many other university departments, including Sociology, Elementary Education, Psychology, Social Science and Biology, are experiencing newly tightened faculty allocations.

"It's an extremely serious problem, but we aren't at the point of panic yet," said Acting Provost Larry Ianni.

"Some of our sister campuses are down to the tenured faculty. We're better off than most," he said.

Ianni said only two of the 19 California State Universities and Colleges – SF State and San Luis Obispo State – made their targeted number of full-time equivalent students (FTE).

Had that not been the case here, he said, it is likely some tenured faculty would have been threatened as early as this spring.

SF State faculty and administrators agree students are becoming increasingly career-motivated, fostering statewide declines in the schools of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Humanities.

Business and Creative Arts, however, are expanding in enrollment.

"Today's student is wondering whether there's a job at the end of that baccalaureate program," said Ianni.

Sociology and Anthropology, once two of the university's most successful programs, have both suffered devastating enrollment declines over the past seven years.

The Anthropology Department, which registered 388 FTE in fall, 1969, could attract only 193 this semester, falling almost 50 FTE short of projected totals.

Anthropology Chairman David Gamble said three full-time faculty positions have been cut out of his department for next semester by the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences (BSS).

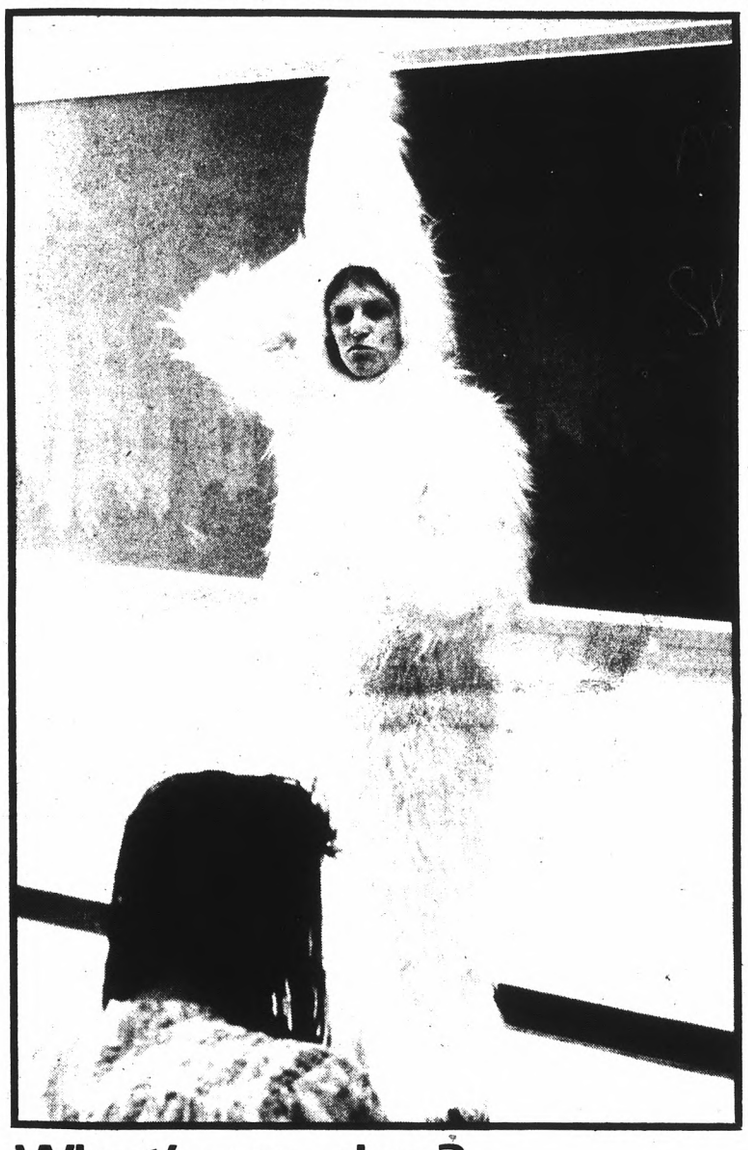
"Certainly eight part-time faculty will not be rehired," Gamble said. However, that total might include all nine temporary anthropology professors, he said, leaving only 12 tenured and tenure-track faculty to teach this spring in the department.

"We've only our permanent faculty left," he said.

Gamble said four of the nine anthropology lecturers teaching this fall were told they could expect to be rehired the following semester.

The cutbacks were announced last week in what the

● see FACULTY, page 11



What's up, doc?

Graduate student Barbara Gibson caught the Halloween spirit Tuesday to the amusement of her English class. Photo by Mark Richards.

Business School prospers

by David Smith

Business is booming at SF State – the School of Business, that is.

Even though California State University and College enrollment is down, the 19 campuses' schools of business enrollments are rising.

These trends are measured by full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, which is computed by multiplying the number of students in a course by the number of units the course offers and then dividing by 15.

At SF State, the School of Business has shown steady growth over the last decade. From Fall 1974 to Fall 1978, business FTE rose from 1,775 to 2,090.

At the same time, four of the university's five largest schools here reached enrollment peaks and started slight declines. Only the School of Science has kept up steady growth. Creative Arts has begun to increase in the last two years.

For 10 years, the School of Business had consistently exceeded its FTE projections. The number of business majors has jumped from 1,262 in Fall 1970 to 2,817 last fall. About 1,000 students were turned away from classes this semester, according to Business Dean Arthur Cunningham.

The school graduated 2,563 students with bachelor's degrees from 1970 to 1977.

Graduate school enrollment in business is at the highest ever: 310 students were accepted this fall. *Business Week* (March 8, 1976) listed it as having one of the best business administration master's programs in the country.

Although the School of Business is now the fourth largest at SF State, if present trends continue, it will pass Creative Arts, and perhaps Science and Humanities, in three or four years.

Business might then be the second largest school, trailing only the giant School of Behavioral and Social Science.

The top six schools in order of FTE production are: Behavioral and Social Science, Humanities, Science, Creative Arts, Business and Education.

In Fall 1969 the largest schools were Behavorial and Social Science, Humanities and Education. In a few years, the picture may be Business, Science and Creative Arts.

Both the Behavioral and Social Science and the Education schools are under their FTE enrollments of Fall 1969.

"Business has been the boom of the 70s, just like Behavioral Science was the boom of the 60s," said Roy Seebus, a business counselor in the campus Placement Office.

Seebus said he sees signs in employment statistics and *Wall Street Journal* stories that the trend may be leveling, especially in accounting and marketing.

Dean Cunningham, however, does

● see BUSINESS, page 11

Woman attacked while 20 look on

by John Provost

Until Oct. 5, Debera N., an SF State freshman, rode the M bus to school every day.

Now she rides in a friend's car.

Debra was beaten that day as she waited to get off the bus at 19th Avenue. At least 15 students, the bus driver, and other passengers watched without interfering.

And even though the attractive 18-year-old was assaulted at midday in front of at least 20 witnesses, the police say after a month of investigation that they have no leads.

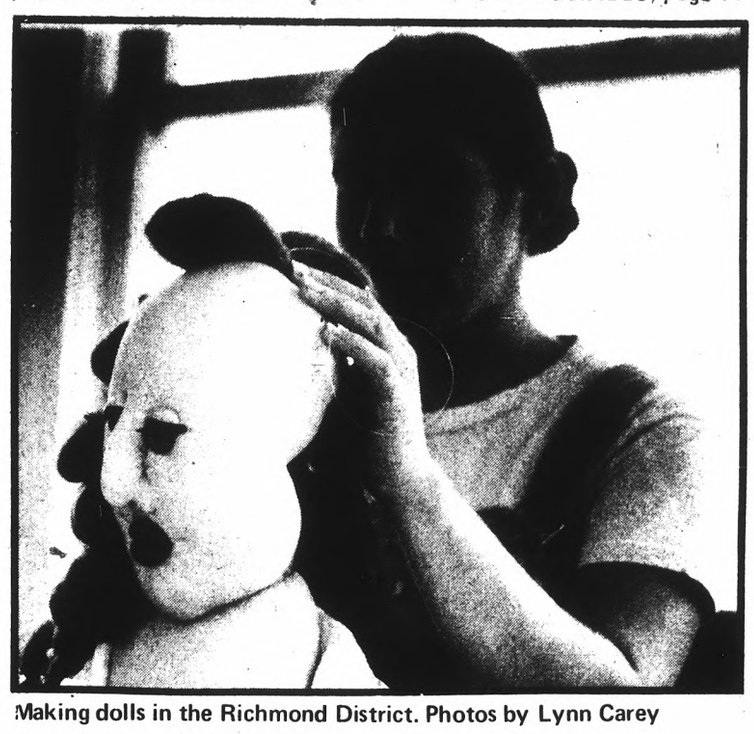
"You can't even ride the bus anymore," Debera said. "I just want the guy caught and put away."

According to Debera, when the bus pulled up to SF State near Holloway Avenue, she stood up with about 15 other students to get off. She heard a man say "Hey you! What's your name?"

She glanced at him furtively over her shoulder and tried to ignore him. He asked her again. She didn't answer. Before she knew what was happening, he had kicked her in the leg and was punching her head and shoulders.

Dazed, she staggered off the bus and a couple of women asked her if she was all right. She said she was and made her way to class. Her professor called the campus police, and Debera was sent to the Health Center.

● see ATTACK, page 11



Making dolls in the Richmond District. Photos by Lynn Carey

No action on La Raza 'neglect'

Alfredo Rivas of La Raza

by John Provost

The SF State administration has understaffed and neglected the La Raza Studies department, according to three state and national educators who studied the program last May.

"We judge the faculty situation in the La Raza Studies program to be critical," read the unanimous recommendations of the review team. "We recommend immediate appointment of a permanent dean of the School of Ethnic Studies."

The report said La Raza needs nine full-time, tenure-track professors to run a good program. It now has two. It also said the School of Ethnic Studies needs a permanent dean immediately. Ethnic Studies has had an acting dean for three years.

"Many of the problems of the La Raza program, and more generally of the School of Ethnic Studies, would not exist were it not for the seeming institutional indifference to minority concerns," said external reviewer Rudolph Troike, of the National Bilingual Clearing House in Washington, D.C., in his individual report.

Currently, minorities comprise 38 percent of SF State students and 48 percent of San Francisco's population.

Troike said SF State President Paul Romberg's answers to questions about the definition of the university's mission "suggested that he had no vision of a distinctive mission or role for the university."

In his report, Troike said that was disappointing for several reasons: "(1) it suggests that the institution lacks strong leadership at the top; (2) it bespeaks of an unfortunate instituional insensitivity to the unique human characteristics and need of the area it serves; and (3) it feeds the rumors that the president is no more than an instrument of the Chancellor's Office.

The CSUC Board of Trustees requires an internal evaluation of departments and programs in each university every five years. SF State is also running a pilot program of hiring an external team to write individual

● see LA RAZA, page 6

Chances are you won't vote

by Rick Aschieris

Most students reading this story won't vote this Tuesday.

Persons 18 to 24 years old rank with the poor, uneducated and Southerners as the kinds of people not likely to vote, according to Census Bureau reports.

In the 1976 general election, 41.8 percent of people 18 to 24 voted, compared to a 54.5 percent average of all people eligible to vote.

Richard Brody, a Stanford University political science professor, said the percentage of people voting in off-year congressional elections drops about 12 percent from presidential election year totals. If the formula is correct, less than 30 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds will vote Nov. 7.

In 1974, census statistics showed young voters were rarely attracted to the polling booth without the draw of a national election.

Only 23.6 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds eligible to vote did so in 1974, well below the national average of 44.7 percent that year. If the trend continues, next week's election could offer the lowest percentage nationally in 36 years.

The lowest national turnout occured in 1942 when only 32.5 percent bothered to vote. In 1974 only 36.1 percent of those registered actually voted.

● see VOTE, page 6

Correction

In last week's "CARP reaches out for the Moon," *Phoenix* incorrectly identified SF State CARP director Brian Gruber as Steve Gruber; John Pople as John Polpe, and CARP's student newspaper, the *Pacific Student Times* as the *Pacific Sun Times*. *Phoenix* regrets these errors.

Rae Holzman designs dolls

by E Scoyen

Rae Holzman can't remember ever having a full time job, not even after she earned her degree in art. But the 1974 SF State graduate is living comfortably nevertheless.

What started as a class project in her junior year has developed into her bread-and-butter. Holzman designs and sews dolls.

A magic jack-in-the-box

Her first doll was an added flourish to a wood class assignment to build an "enclosed space."

"I decided to make a magic jack-in-the-box and I made a doll to go inside. Nobody noticed the box," she recalled.

That first creation was a medieval character, with kingly red robes and a multi-colored plumed hat.

Her friend and dorm roommate, who was involved with a crafts fair in Santa Rosa at the time, saw the doll and convinced her to set up a booth. Holzman worked through the spring term stitching together cloth figures for the show that summer.

"I worked odd hours at the dorm deck, so I just sat around making them," she said.

She ended up not selling any dolls

● see DOLLS, page 2

UMI

the menu

today 11/2

- A rally against Proposition 6, the anti-gay teacher amendment, starts at noon, in front of the Student Union. Featured speakers include Leonard Matlovich, the gay man who challenged the U.S. Air Force's views on homosexuality, San Francisco supervisors Carol Ruth Silver and Harvey Milk and Assemblyman Willie Brown.
- The Poetry Center's student writers series presents free readings by Dian Sullivan and Kimberly Vaeth in the Student Union, room B114-115, at noon.
- Scott McTavish, promotion director for the Golden State Warriors basketball team, will discuss how to make extremely tall persons stand out in a crowd and other aspects of his job in the Student Union, room B116, from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.
- Health issues on the Nov. 7 ballot will be discussed in the Student Union conference room C, 7:30 p.m. Speakers will address health implications of Propositions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
- The film "Taxi Driver" in the Barbary Coast today and Friday, 4 and 7:30 p.m. Admission $1.

friday 11/3

- Eros presents a healthy sexual relationships workshop complete with movies in the Student Union conference rooms A-E, from 12:30 to 2:30.
- Vocal group Point of Pleasure will give you happy ears in the Student Union Depot, 2 p.m. Free.
- JV soccer squad socks-it-to Sonoma State, here, 2:30 p.m.
- Two French new wave films "Lola" (1961) and "Shoot the Piano Player" (1960) in McKenna Theater, 7:30 p.m. General admission $2.50, students $1.75.
- The play "Tartuffe," Moliere's classic spoof on hypocrisy and duplicity, Nov. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, in the Little Theater, 8 p.m. Admission $3.50 and $3.

the weekend

- The football team gives UC Davis the cleat, Cox Stadium, 1 p.m. on Saturday.
- Piano recital by Martin Chanin, Sunday, 3 p.m. in Knuth Hall will feature works by Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy and Bartok. Admission $2.
- The third semi-annual Day on the Grass/Right to Harvest festival tokes up support for Proposition W, the San Francisco marijuana initiative, Sunday, from noon till sundown in Marx Meadows, Golden Gate Park. Music supplied by Commander Cody.

tuesday 11/7

- Ski bums unite at the ski club's first meeting in the Student Union, rooms B116-117, at 12:15 p.m. Plans for a discounted ski trip will be discussed.
- Brown Bag Theater presents "Cabaret" in CA 102, at noon. Free.
- Help decide the winner of the 1978 Gubernatorial mud-slinging contest by VOTING. The polls are open until 8 p.m. So get off your duff and get political.
- Cinematheque presents "Cream: A Farewell Concert" (1969) and "Jimi Hendrix (1973) in McKenna Theater, 7:30 p.m. General admission $2.50, students $1.75.

Dolls...

● continued from page one

at the 1973 fair, but listened to friends and other artists who encouraged her to stay in the business. She entered another fair in Los Angeles later that summer and sold all the homeless dolls.

Following a year's vacation in Europe and Asia, she returned to San Francisco and began making dolls again while working part-time at the Suicide Prevention Center.

Finally, she took her portfolio, literally, to the public streets.

"I first went to Thumbellina on Clement. I'll never forget it either. It was a hot day and I had on this huge backpack filled with dolls. There I was, travelling around The City like that on the bus," she said. By the end of the day, she had her works in two shops.

Holzman soon discovered that she had a marketable product. By word of mouth and through business cards circulated at various art fairs, she began to get calls for special orders, and in her case, any request seems possible.

"I think my most bizzare was a giant ketchup bottle I've done Freud, Beverly Sills and Star Wars characters, among others," she noted. Sills and Freud were her first portrait dolls.

A visually startling custom order, for bigger-than-life Raggedy Ann and Andy dolls was filled for a wealthy client from Southern California. Holzman produced a snapshot of herself seated on a couch, almost obscured between the two mammoth forms.

"They are sexually correct, as you can see," she said, pointing to another photo showing the dolls with clothing removed.

The buyer called several weeks later and ordered some Holzman-sewn plates of food to accompany the two stuffed additions to his household, which are seated at his dining room table.

She also created a life-size figure of the KQED red dragon mascot, right down to the grimace. As with most of her dolls, this one has an afterwords that goes along.

"I had donated it to the annual auction, and the winning bid was $300. I got a letter from the woman who bought it, and she told me that since she didn't have a car, she had had to cart it home on the bus. She wrote about all the attention she received," Holzman recounted.

Although they have stories accompanying them, the dolls remain nameless until they move to their new homes.

"I don't name them because I usually sell them too soon. It also gets a little bit too personal if I name them," she admitted. Only one doll has a name. "I had a dream about him, and his name in the dream was Alexander," she said, and so it remained.

Holzman ran into an artist's dilemma of doll versus soft sculpture at her first one-woman show at the Marin Civic Center last year.

"I realized it was important that my things be sold in the right environment. If they're in a show like that, they should be sold in a gallery rather than a shop," she was advised.

According to Holzman, she often has to overcome an American public geared to thinking of her art as "dolls" in the traditional sense.

"They aren't a toy, although I still call them dolls. Dolls, historically, are defined as something using the image of a human being," she explained. "I don't consider them toys," she repeated, "but that is often confusing for people."

The limbs and torsos that clutter the sunlit workroom in the rear of her 20th Avenue flat are lifelike. Some of the fiberfill roommates sometimes seem to glare down from their cubbyholes in the walls, while others appear almost welcoming. All are very realistic and eerie.

"Being realistic, they're not always pretty," Holzman said. "You have to have a sense of humor to understand the portraits, especially."

Holzman can recall only one dissatisfied customer, a 19-year-old girl who ordered a likeness of her father.

"I made it to look just like him, an average sort of guy, with sort of a beer-drinking gut and all. Two weeks later, she called me and said her dad thought it was atrocious and she had had to hide it in the closet. It looked too much like him, I guess." She returned the girl's money and later sold the doll at another fair.

"Now I always preface my portrait orders with the question, 'Do you have a sense of humor?' " she added.

She sold her only self-portrait. It was a lifesize replica that didn't really look like her, she conceded.

"It was me in my fantasy – a long black silk dress . . . very sexy," she said as she sat curled up in comfortable blue overalls.

Doll designing is seasonal, and right now, a peak time, she puts in 12 hours a day. In the off-season, "It's a regular eight- or nine-hour day, just like everyone else," she said with a smile. The drawbacks? "Well if you have your own business, you never really leave work. You live with it, and I think it's more than worth it," she said.

Holzman estimates that she earns a comfortable average of $800 monthly. Wholesale, a doll costs around $25, while a special order or portrait doll runs to $60.

Holzman takes orders between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. only, at 668-1794.

Her future looks promising, as she boasts of having dolls in shops from Boston to Hawaii, but she would eventually like to try other mediums for making dolls. "It's easy to be creative with one idea. I'm going to take dolls as far as I can," she said.

"Doll is such a huge word," she said with her eyes widening.

Rae with a doll of her mother. Photo by Lynn Carey.

Urban Planning, Policy Analysis, and Administration at Harvard

Representatives of the Harvard Department of City and Regional Planning will be on campus Tuesday, November 7th, 1978 to talk about the Harvard Graduate Program in Planning, Policy Analysis, and Administration. Discussions will take place from 1 pm to 4:30 pm. contact the Placement Center for an appointment and further information.

Students interested in careeres in transportation, housing and community development, environmental quality and land use, budgeting and public management, regional development, developing countries, employment and anti-poverty policy and physical design should inquire about an appointment.

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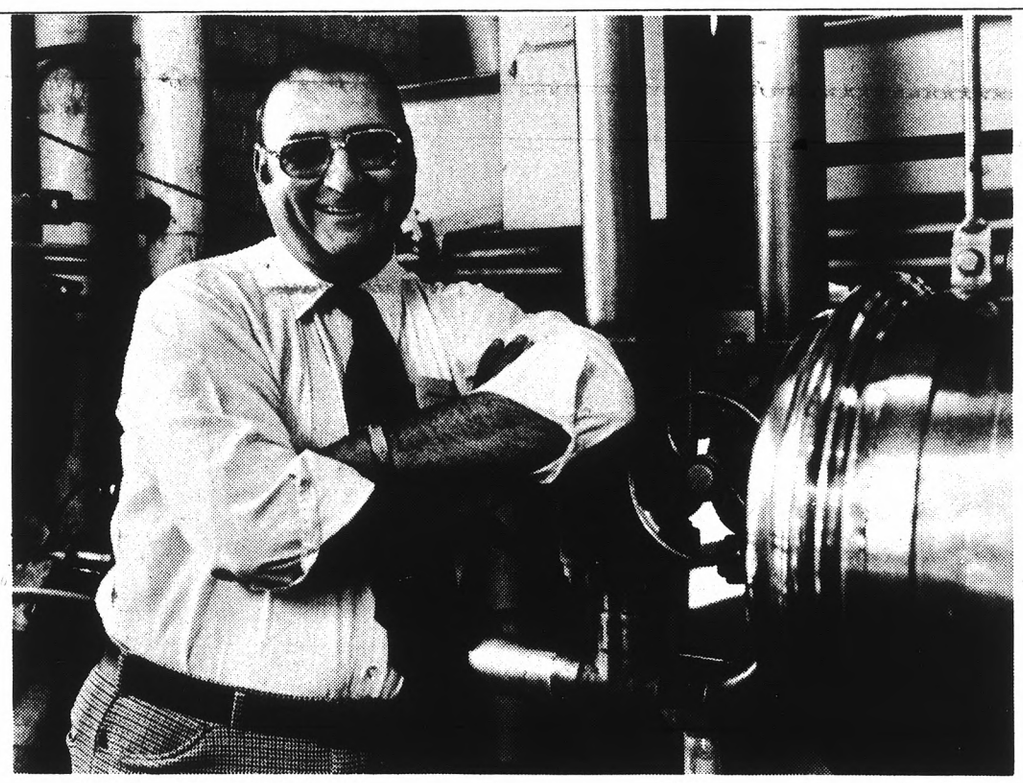
Interview appointments may be made through Placement Center (Gail Humphrey), 4th Floor Library, 469-1761



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Vote for me

Fred Halstead, a Socialist, hit SF State Tuesday on the Gubernatorial trail. Photo by Michael Simon.

He wants to be governor

by Mike Grundmann

Fred Halstead is one candidate for governor that most people probably haven't heard of.

The 51-year-old Halstead, a write-in candidate for the Socialist Workers Party in next Tuesday's gubernatorial election, was at SF State Tuesday to express his views on nuclear power in a speech sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance.

"There's more to politics than getting elected," he said, laughing at the notion of actually winning. "One thing is to raise issues that cannot be raised in the two-party system."

The SWP is running six other candidates for statewide office. The party platform touches many bases; from workers' benefits to affirmative action; from school desegregation to abolition of the death penalty.

The party endorses establishing an income ceiling of $50,000 for all Americans, with 100 percent tax on all income above that and no tax on incomes below $30,000.

The heavyset Halstead is a garment worker, former Vietnam protestor, author of three books (two on American anti-war sentiment in the 60s) and was the Socialist Party's presidential candidate in 1968.

His time in the garment industry was not entirely by choice, he said. He was placed on the Truman administration's SWP subversives list and was blacklisted from merchant seamanship and schoolteaching. His involvement in the garment union led to organizing roles and writings for *The Militant*, the SWP party organ.

"I like to work with my hands," he said when asked if his intellectual and political pursuits conflict with an eight-hour day of labor. "It isn't a part of my life that I regret. Churchill used to lay bricks for the fun of it."

Halstead says his campaign has been ignored by the major gubernatorial candidates – Gov. Jerry Brown and Attorney General Evelle Younger. "But I expect that. I've raised a lot of questions in people's minds simply by pointing out Brown's record, which is really terrible," he said.

He claims his campaign has exposed Brown's "dishonest" efforts to gain leftist support.

"For instance, he implies that he is against nuclear power, but never actually states it. To business groups, he says 'I am in favor of nuclear energy, if it is necessary to the economic growth of California,' " Halstead said.

"As far as issues involved, the contest between the Democrats and Republicans is irrelevant. The only thing it decides is which set of politicians divides the patronage and the pie. The contest is irrelevant except for one point of view."

Halstead has raised $20,000, compared to Brown's $2.8 million and Younger's $1.7 million.

"We have a few middle-class angels, who have a little money – they might give us $500 or something like that."

Halstead said he would "probably not" run for president again. "It's too personally exhausting. I even feel sorry for the major party candidates doing it."

"My campaign was interesting, though. I did a lot of my traveling on buses to save money. Going from place to place, I got a real feel for what was going on in the country. I could walk into an American Legion hall and turn 'em around on the war in Vietnam. They'd start out in favor of the war, booing me, and I'd just lay out the facts.

"Without being stupid about it, I'd explain how the GIs weren't being used to defend the country, but to defend big business interests and future investment possibilities."

Students fight fee hike

A statewide student group is fighting plans by the Chancellor's Office to raise parking fees on all 19 California State University and College campuses.

They don't expect to win.

Craig Jones, the Student President Association's (SPA) Sacramento lobbyist, said, "We may receive student support, but the Chancellor's Office is going to be tough to beat."

The fee hike – from 25 cents to 50 cents at SF State – is supported by most CSUC administrations.

Wayne Lukaris, SF State student government president, said, "The SPA's action is very appropriate We haven't heard the reasons for the proposed fee increase, and until we do, they (the Chancellor's Office) won't get any support from us."

Rising utility rates and a $19,000 plan for parking improvements are the reasons for the fee hike, according to Jon Schorle, SF State police chief.

Jones said, "We suggest the Chancellor's Office consider subsidizing bus passes and starting van services."

The CSUC Board of Trustees will decide on the proposal in January.

Faculty groups won't endorse either candidate

by Roger Cruzen

Although Gov. Jerry Brown signed into law a bill allowing higher education faculty and employees the right to collective bargaining, two major faculty organizations have refused to endorse either Brown or his Republican opponent Evelle Younger in Tuesday's gubernatorial election.

The organizations – the United Professors of California (UPC) and the Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA) – both refused to support Brown because of his failure to reduce faculty workloads, failure to raise faculty salaries and his insistance on continued cutbacks in higher education because of Proposition 13.

Younger was refused support on the basis of a proposal he made which calls for a 10 percent cutback in all state agencies – including the California State University and College (CSUC) system.

"The Governor's gross insensitivity to the income needs and workload of CSUC faculty offsets his strong support for vital personnel rights legislation authored or supported by our union," said Warren Kessler, state president of UPC. "Faculty have lost more real income per year under Jerry Brown than we did under Ronald Reagan.

"Faculty workloads remain among the highest in the nation, and the governor's failure to reduce high student-faculty ratios has hurt the quality of instruction and put us in a layoff situation."

According to Kessler, since 1969 full professors have lost more than $32,000 in real income due to the failure of the state to provide pay increases equal to the rate of inflation. He said student-faculty ratios are 12 percent higher than in 1969 – a figure which could increase if faculty layoffs occur because of Proposition 13.

"These high ratios have threatened faculty jobs, especially those of part-time faculty throughout the CSUC," Kessler said. "The so-called enrollment problem is the product of budget formulas which were adopted in the early Reagan years and have remained untouched by Brown. A governor who really cared about education would use modest enrollment declines as an opportunity to improve student-teacher interaction, not an occasion to save money by throwing qualified professionals into the streets.

"We have lived through Reagan's 'cut, squeeze and trim' and Brown's 'era of limits,' " said William Crist, CFA president. "We have been asked to lower our expectations and be content with 'psychic income.' We have been denied cost-of-living adjustments in three of the last nine years."

He added that the first Proposition 13 cuts are "just a taste of what is ahead" for the CSUC system.

Although the two groups refused to support either major gubernatorial candidate, both chose to endorse Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally in his re-election bid. CFA also endorsed Rep. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, the Democratic candidate for attorney general.

THE CENTER

Student Union Mezz.113

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UMI

california digest

Former UC official looks to the future

When former University of California President Clark Kerr spoke to several hundred UC Santa Cruz students last week, he didn't make small talk.

As chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education in Berkeley, Kerr gave a glimpse of California's and the nation's college attendance of the future.

Kerr predicted by the year 1992 there will be 74 percent as many 18-year-olds enrolled as there are now.

By the year 2000, Kerr predicted:

* There will be more women than men, switching from today's "half and half" ratio.

* Black attendance will rise above the white level. "There is great conviction in the black community that higher education is important. Already, if you adjust black enrollment for the level of income, the attendance rate of black students is already higher than white."

* Enrollment will not dive to as low as 40 percent as predicted. "Many adults are now coming back for more education, and that will continue." At the most, Kerr said, enrollment will drop only 5 to 10 percent.

* Hispanic enrollment will increase.

* Student interest in liberal arts will increase. "With a scarcity of young people in the labor market, students will start thinking more about the quality of total life and not just getting a job. This means enrollment in the liberal arts will go up again, as there is less pressure on students to prepare for the work of the world," he said.

American business for Mideast center

A Middle East Center, to be funded by American corporations doing billions of dollars worth of business with Saudi Arabia, is being established at the University of Southern California.

One of the main supporters of the center is USC Board of Trustees Chairman J.R. Flour, president of the Flour Corp. which did more than $270 million in business with Saudi Arabia last year, according to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Critical of the campus center was Neil Sanberg, president of the American Jewish Committee. He said the center "eventually will be influenced and directed by the Arabs and their American business allies."

School officials said the plan, endorsed by the USC Board of Trustees, gives the university control of faculty appointments and curriculum.

SJ student creates cologne for clones

Want a fragrance to express the *real* you? Try "Clone Cologne," the latest in gag gifts created by Jim Bahringer, a part-time San Jose State student.

"Clone Cologne" comes in a gold-capped, clear plastic bottle which holds four ounces of gold-colored, odorless water.

"One woman picked up the bottle and thought it was for real," Bahringer was quoted as saying. "She smelled it and said it had a real nice fragrance."

The perfume, which sells for $3.50, comes complete with a clone joke book written by Bahringer.

Bahringer got the idea from his 6-year-old son. "He asked me what a cologne was," Bahringer said. "What he meant to ask was 'what is a clone?' "

"Clone Cologne" had a ring to it, so Bahringer expanded the idea. He's now test marketing 1,000 bottles in San Jose and San Francisco stores.

"Expressions in American Film"

Featuring

Leonard Maltin discussing "Cartoons—a festival of Animation" on November 2.
Herbert Graff highlighting "Outtakes and Bloopers" on November 15.

and ...

Arthur Knight illustrating "The Acceptance of Sexuality through Film" on December 1.

All lectures are presented with film clips. Shows will begin in Mc Laren Center at 7pm. Tickets available in advance and at the door. Prices are $1.50 for students and $2.50 general

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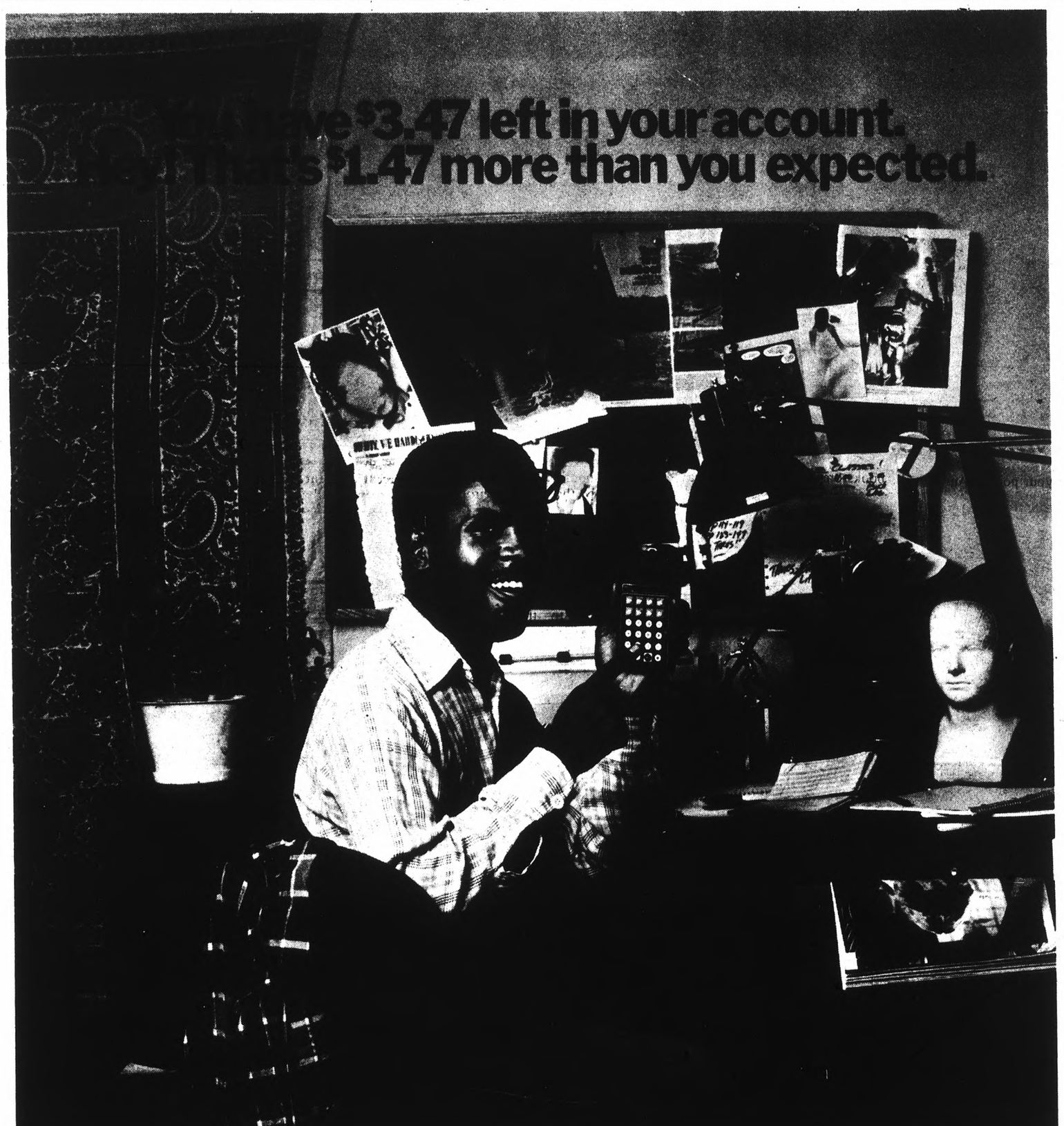
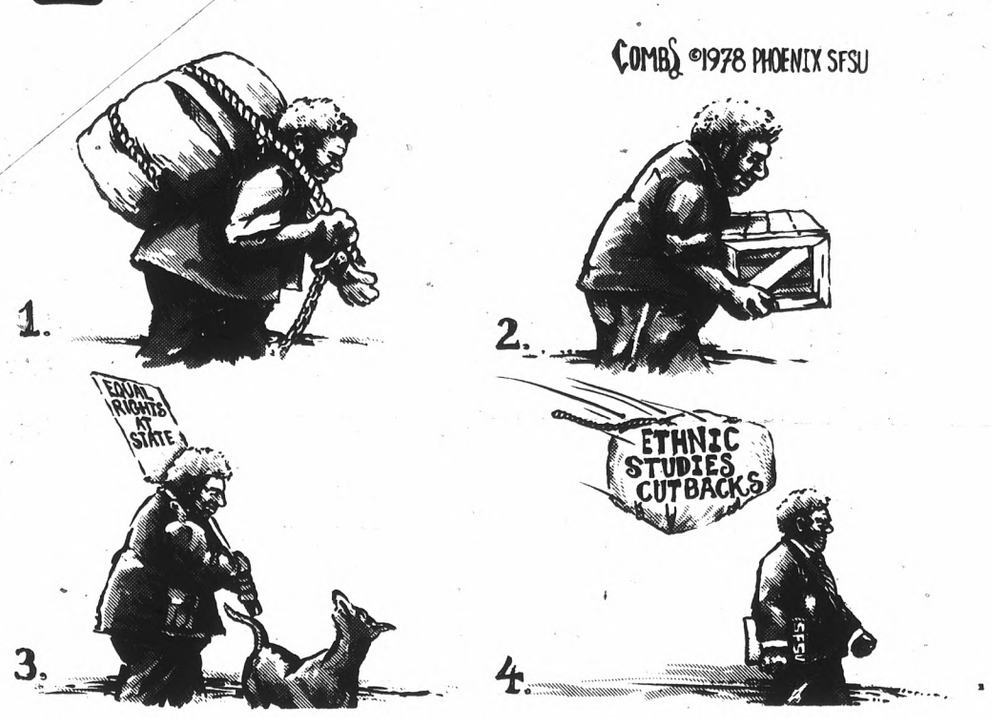


Now comes Miller time.

c 1978 Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

opinion



Bring Ethnic Studies into line

A three-man external review team's finding that the School of Ethnic Studies is "critically" understaffed, underbudgeted and underesteemed is something minority students have known all along. Unfortunately, the team's subsequent recommendations to the university to beef up the Ethnic Studies staff may be too late in coming.

The impending cutback of part-time faculty at SF State – which was predicted last year by Chancellor Glenn Dumke's Steady State Study Committee – could decimate an Ethnic Studies faculty that is already diminutive compared to other schools. It would be a shame for it to die out completely.

The chancellor's committee said that because of declining enrollment, SF State would soon reach a no-growth situation. However, they did not consider minority enrollment as a factor in that study.

Now that minorities make up 38 percent of SF State's student population, it seems fair that they should receive more serious consideration than the institutional indifference offered them by the university administration.

And with San Francisco's 48 percent majority population – which will soon become a majority – it is evident to us that minority enrollment will increase.

What better time is there – or better opportunity – to bring the School of Ethnic Studies into financial and academic line with the rest of the university?

Being the last to receive consideration for funding, and the least represented on faculty committees, Ethnic Studies should be cut back the least – and the last.

MIKE GRUNDMANN UNDERCOVER

The evidence is in your pocket. An innocent-looking book of matches, you say? Call the California Fair Political Practices Commission!

With each pack of cigarettes you buy at the Franciscan Shops bookstore in the Student Union, you receive a "No on 5" matchbook. Proposition 5 proposes to limit smoking in public places statewide.

Headline, Bub, front page: "STATE COLLUDES WITH PRO-SMOKING CAMPAIGN!" Since the bookstore is on university property, and hence state property, it is subject to state law, which forbids state-affiliated agencies from promoting either side of a voter issue.

A bookstore cashier said "the cigarette guy" provides the matchbooks when he delivers the cigarettes. Is there a link between "the cigarette guy" and the "No on 5" campaign? Does he hand over the matchbooks wearing gloves to foil finger-print experts? Is the bookstore receiving kickbacks from "No on 5" for distributing the matches? Who is vacationing in Haiti on this money?

All these questions and more, dear reader, will be left unanswered to foster wild speculation on this burning issue.

* * *

From titles to tiles, the latter of which are about one inch square and line a wall of the men's bathroom in the Student Union basement.

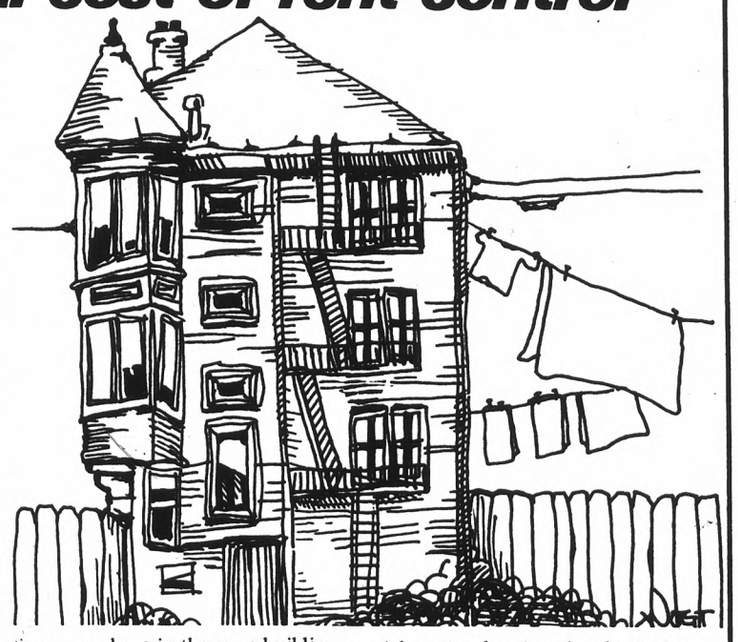
Tex, mo, fu, fer, infer, infan, projec, erec, percen, tac, turns, rep, quar, gen, geni, vola, recep, hos, mercan, duc, lac.

The suffix to these words, of course, is -tile. The quiz here is: which three of these examples, each found scrawled on one of the above mentioned tiles, is incorrect? (Honorable mention goes to "Tiles and Tibulations").

Further entries should be submitted in pencil to the men's room. You didn't hear it from me.

L. A. CRAIG

The real cost of rent control



San Francisco renters will almost certainly vote Nov. 7 in favor of Proposition U – the rebate they want from landlords' Proposition 13 savings. And rightly so. This seems a fair way to put the money back into the wallets it came out of.

But those who see a permanent rent control measure as a cheap way to insure low rent in the future should look at the situation in New York City. There the destructiveness far outweighs the obvious attractions.

One common misconception about rent control is that it protects poor tenants from the greediness of rich landlords. But since rent control in New York City – or anyplace else – is not based on the tenants' ability to pay, it is possible for the tenant to be in a more secure financial position than the landlord.

All rent control systems depend on a change of tenacy to relieve landlords of increased costs while rental income remains low. The landlord cannot raise occupancy, unless he makes improvements to justify the increase.

So, rather than providing a fair housing market, rent control merely maintains cheap rent for those who already have apartments. And since New York's highest tenant turnover rate is among poor people who are the most likely to move to find work, rent control serves the people who don't need it at the expense of those who do.

Rent control can also perpetuate a gross misallocation of housing space. A family that is growing rapidly may remain in a smaller dwelling because it is profitable to do so. At the same time perhaps in the same building – another family that has gotten smaller as children have grown and moved away, may chose to stay in an apartment with unneeded space for the same reason: the bargain.

Rent control tends to lower property values by hampering development. If a landlord wants to tear down an old building and replace it with more expensive accommodations, he is obligated to find new homes for his tenants. The difficulty in doing so either discourages the landlord from undertaking development or causes him to leave apartments vacant as tenants move on their own.

Because of the tremendous financial strain placed on landlords in New York City, many of them have simply abandoned their buildings as unprofitable. Even unabandoned buildings have, collectively, more than a million housing code violations. This creates a political demand for massive state and city investment in mortgages to replace deteriorating housing.

Between state and city governments, more than $3 billion has been borrowed from banks and invested in New York City housing over the past 30 years. The financial strain, then, has shifted onto the government, and a majority of the mortgage payments on property is now in arrears.

letters

Up off my ass

Editor:

This morning in the thick fog I saw an overburdened student struggling across the campus with an armload of books in one hand and a shivering child cradled in her other arm. This prompted me to write. Last weekend I had a conversation with a single parent who had been forced to quit school because of our deplorable child care situation. This also prompted me to write.

What we have here at SF State is a criminal situation, a monstrous inequity that probably continues because so many of us are silent. But I am silent no longer. I raise my voice and urge all other students to join me and demand that the childcare center be re-opened. I'm sick of seeing shivering, displaced children and I'm sick of knowing that some people are being kept out of school and kept in the trap of poverty because I, for one, have been too busy racking up good grades to give a shit.

To all the displaced children and all the shut-out parents I offer my apology. I'm up off my ass now. I'm sorry it took me so long.

Donna L. Kogan

Cheerful refund

Editor:

If any student has a sales receipt where the sales tax has been incorrectly computed, I would very much like to see it since we have just installed new cash registers which automatically compute the tax on each sale and print the tax total on the register receipt. I have alerted the cash register company to a possible random error problem, but I would like to know if any other tax errors have been made by these new registers.

Of course, any overtax amounts will be refunded. It is not the intention of the bookstore to overcharge anyone, however, mistakes can be made and should be brought to the attention of the store manager at once.

The 25 percent discount which Mr. Sibley refers to in his letter was actually misquoted in the newspaper (August 31,1978) since what it was intended to refer to was the 25 percent discount which can be realized by a student buying a used book as opposed to a new book at retail price.

Walter A. Speer
Managing Director
Franciscan Shops

Buy the place

Editor:

The problem of student housing on this campus has reached epidemic proportions. Out of approximately 4,000 students who submit requests for housing, this campus can only accomodate half that number. Consequently, thousands of other students must either come up with extra money for the high San Francisco rent, or share an apartment, if they can even find one, with a half dozen other people.

Hence, I would like to propose two possible solutions. This university can either buy adjacent land as building sites for new dormitories, or purchase apartments and/or hotels and rent rooms to the students at a low cost. If and when the apartments and/or hotels are no longer necessary, the buildings can be sold at a substantial profit.

D. Fong

Peace in a poke

Editor:

We have just witnessed the accords or results of the Camp David summit. The so-called "peace accords" between Israel and Egypt, are another crime committed against the rights of the Palestinians to establish a Democratic secular state in all of Palestine.

These accords confirmed the well known fact that the so-called, "peaceful settlement" in the Middle East only signifies the preserving of: the American corporate interest in that area; securing a strong Israel, to guard those interests and to strengthen its hands in the policy of murdering the Palestinians; strengthening the Arab reactionaries in order to help the Zionist forces to protect those interests.

The outcome of the summit meeting is a "sell out" by the Sadat regime to the Zionist state, in lieu of his complete acceptance of a historic injustice and surrender to Israel, and in his denial of the rights of the Palestinians to return to their homeland. The so-called "Begin plan," which has been accepted by Sadat and Carter, gives to the Palestinians only a "self rule" under Israeli military supervision.

The outcome means total political and economic capitulation to U.S. imperialism and Zionism. It also means a clear determination by Sadat to join forces and launch attacks at the Arab Liberation movements, and to extend these attacks to the liberation movements in Africa.

Thus, we condemn the Camp David summit meeting, and view it as a dangerous step, signifying a new stage of intensified attacks against the Palestinian and Arab people.

Hamid Houweidi
Organization of Arab Students

We never closed

Editor:

In response to your article "Typewriter rooms open" (*Phoenix* Oct. 26) the library typing rooms have never closed because of vandalism or any other reason.

There are two typing room facilities located in the library. There are 25 manual typewriters located in the Garden Room typing room (ground floor) and 12 manual typewriters located in the second floor typing room. All typewriters are owned by the Associated Students and are serviced by the Audio Visual Center.

Students with problems or complaints concerning the typewriters may call directly to Associated Students, ext. 2323 (Student Union M-106). The library does not issue ribbons or other supplies.

Richard Botlega
Library Admin. Asst.

Sixty plaudits

Editor:

As a member of the Sixty-Plus of SF State, I wish to express my admiration for your student paper, *Phoenix*. I especially want to bring to your attention David Smith's article, "Halloween in Retrospect."

To the *Phoenix* and David Smith, thank you for the informative article.

Mary H. Blake
2nd Vice Pres.

PO'ed at the PO

Editor:

As a student at SF State and a postal worker I wish to register a protest against the decidedly biased and prejudicial cartoon and the article by Marty Ludwig which appeared in the Oct. 12 issue of *Phoenix*. Blaming postal workers for the inadequacies and problems of the Postal Service is not only short-sighted, but reveals the all too frequently expressed anti-labor sentiment of much of academia. Letter carriers are not to be held responsible for rapidly increasing work loads, and clerks do not set postal policy. We are as much at the mercy of postal management, if not more so, than the general public.

The media constantly seeks to indict us for the inefficiencies of the Postal Service and ignores the real problems facing its employees and the public. The recent wage increase negotiated for us by our unions barely compensates us for our rise in productivity (2½ times than in the private sector in the last three years) and the double-digit inflation of the recent past. It should be remembered that the miners received a 39 percent wage increase. Ludwig should have consulted some of the recently fired postal workers at the San Francisco and New York bulk mail centers about persistent mandatory overtime (we are frequently compelled to work 60-hour weeks), an accident rate three times higher than comparable industries, disciplinary action for accidents caused by undermanned and unsafe machinery and for legitimate use of sick leave, deafening noise levels, a ban on union safety consultants, the forced transferral of employees up to 100 miles away, the elimination of 150,000 jobs in the last five years, and a grievance procedure incapable of handling the problems. These workers were fired and face *prosecution* and *fines* for exercising a right most employees take for granted: that of withholding their labor.

We don't intend to allow these attacks on our jobs and on the rights of the public, for poor working conditions and job cutbacks mean lowered morale and poor service. Congressman William F. Clay of Missouri spoke at the August convention of the American Postal Workers Union. What he had to say is relevant: "Let me say this to you: your time in America has arrived. 150 years ago it was the time of the Indians. 75 years ago, it was the time of the Irish. 30 years ago it was the time of the Communist and fellow travellers. 20 years ago it was the blacks. 10 years ago it was the students. Today you Postal and Federal employees are the new Niggers in this society, and don't you forget it." Rather than make us the scapegoat for the 15 cent stamp, please lend us your support.

Stephen Lysaght

Pro on a con

Editor:

When will this country ever stop picking on particular groups of people who follow different lifestyles and beliefs apart from the "typical American" concept? In examining the various "typical American" student organizations, one discovers the multitude of existing groups on campus: the Socialist Party, Young Socialist Workers, organizations representing the Jews, the Mormons, the Catholics, the Arabs, the blacks, the Latins, the Chinese, perhaps even student spies and the CIA. What's the big commotion?

One of your more paranoid editorials last week indicated your dislike for CARP's *modus operandi* which "recruits students to attend seminars at which they explain their philosophy." I find this no different from any organization's orientation method. Will the Communist Party members tell you their philosophies and platform in one sitting, in front of the busy Student Union? Why do other organizations have their own Ecumenical Houses and Institutes? I'm sure they are leased too, perhaps even owned.

You also objected to CARP's fund raising activities. Then you should pass Proposition Zero – abolishing school organizations' bake sales, raffles and collection plate passing which are common to all fund raising activities. So common they have been adapted by the KKK and the Nazi Party. Also, the other articles in your objective newspaper stated how CARP is gaining a financial edge and acquiring property in this country. Our forefathers, who were men of property, will surely not object. Why should you? Then tell the Arabs the same thing and advise the Catholic Church to remove their huge stocks from Bank of America and Alitalia Airlines.

Unless you are prepared to do all this, I suggest that you refrain from using CARP as your immediate scapegoat and concentrate less on sensationalism and more on sophisticated and objective editorials.

By the way, whose front are you?

Jose F. Garcia
Business student and agnostic

Editor's note: Editorials are, by their nature, subjective. We must reiterate that we think everyone should be able to believe what ever they want. We also think Mr. Garcia's arguments are valid on their face. They are not, however, strong enough to convince us to ignore a scam.

PHOENIX

Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the *Phoenix* editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial.

Letters from *Phoenix* readers will be printed on the basis of available space and must be signed by the author.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

Research for some of the articles appearing in *Phoenix* is made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.

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UMI

from page one

•La Raza

reports from an outsider's point of view.

"We were in complete agreement on our recommendations," Troike said. "Sometimes, one person will have a strong separate opinion which the university can use for a divide-and-conquer strategy. This was not the case here."

Giardina said he hadn't read the external committee report because the entire review process is not yet complete. The entire review should consist of an internal report, faculty report, dean's report and an external report.

"I haven't even read it (the external report), because it must be read in the context of the internal review, which isn't finished yet," said Giardina. "When I get it, I'll compare the two."

La Raza Chairman Alfredo Rivas said he hopes to have the internal review completed by the end of this semester. "I teach three classes, work in the bilingual program, make up schedules and budgets, as well as the day-to-day paperwork of running the department," he said. "I can't do all that and the internal review as well."

The report by Troike said it was "reprehensible" that no release time was afforded La Raza in doing its internal review. Release time relieves a faculty member of the responsibility for some of his teaching load so the time can be used for the evaluation.

Giardina said there was no money available for release time either last year or this year for any of the 13 departments now working on their internal reviews.

"Part-time faculty don't have the time to contribute to the process," he said. "I realize that La Raza has been burdened. The smaller the department, the larger the burden. I fully sympathize with them. Their report was due May 15 and still isn't done. I'm trying to give them as much leeway as possible."

Both the internal and external review procedures follow guidelines set up by the administration. The guidelines are divided into two parts: a qualitative assessment followed by supportive documentation.

Associate Provost Richard Giardina, who oversees the review process, said the external reviewer's contracts called for three separate reports.

"One member of the committee said the document is the combined assessment of the three reviewers Juan Gomez-Quinones, CSUC trustee and UCLA professor, and Arturo Pacheco, associate professor of education at Stanford, all said they stand by their recommendations.

Each part covers six areas: perspective (historical trends), program goals and objectives, curriculum evaluation, faculty, students and support services.

Academic Affairs directed La Raza to compile a list of possible appointees to the external review committee last February. The department submitted a list of nine academicians with expertise in the field of Ethnic Studies. The administration selected three from the list to carry out the evaluation.

The committee submitted its recommendations June 19. There were seven in all:

* Advising President Romberg to express formally his commitment to a strong Ethnic Studies program.
* Immediate appointment of a permanent dean of Ethnic Studies.
* Immediate hiring of at least nine full-time faculty.
* To work toward achieving program and faculty stability, in line with the above.
* To add focus to the department's curriculum and involve the faculty in university task forces and planning groups.
* To improve the recruitment, retention and counseling of students.
* For the faculty to develop a realistic development plan for La Raza Studies.

Rivas said he agrees with the committee's findings. "There is a lack of institutional support for La Raza which is caused by institutional racism and insensitivity," he said. "Romberg has an ill-defined, vague vision of university goals. We should serve the community and apply learning to basic social ills."

Troike agreed and claimed Giardina does too. Giardina, however, would not comment on Rivas' statement.

The report states:

"The whole discussion (of goals) would be strengthened by a fuller explication of the way the program is designed to serve the community, to relate the university to the community, to use the community as a learning resource and classroom and to provide cross-cultural learning experiences for all students . . . something Dr. Giardina stated that the university does a poor job of, a situation he found ironic, given the richness of the cultural resources available to it.

"I can only say I concur heartily. The university is starving in the midst of plenty and Ethnic Studies may eventually prove its only salvation – if not for its sustenance, at least for its soul."

•vote

Brody and other political scientists offer various explanations for the low youth vote.

"Speculation is that it (not voting) is the reaction of the young to Vietnam and Watergate. Many students feel the government is not responsive to the people, so why bother to vote," Brody said.

"Another possibility is (the young voter) feels there is little differences between the candidates," Brody said, "and some don't vote because they feel their votes won't make any difference."

UC Berkeley political science professor Raymond Wolfinger has been studying voting trends over the last few years.

Wolfinger attributes the low turnout at the polls to 18- to 24-year-olds moving from one area to another. "The least important thing to most people is registering to vote soon after they move, and it takes awhile to get around to doing it," Wolfinger said.

Age and education are usually the determining factors identifying likely voters and apathetic citizens, according to Wolfinger.

"Young people without education have about the lowest turnout" at election time, Wolfinger said.

The 1974 census report on voting found people who did not vote had at least one of these characteristics:

* Between 18 and 24 years old.
* Resides in the southern United States.
* Less than eight years of formal education.
* Annual income under $5,000.
* Employed as a laborer.

Those who were most likely to vote had at least one of the following characteristics:

* Between 45 and 74 years old
* Lived anywhere but the South
* College graduate.
* Annual income of $25,000 or higher.
* Employed either as a technical worker or a professional.

The low voter turnout in the South is due to the domination of a single political party (Democratic) and discrimination by local registrars in the past, according to Jack Soloma, SF State political science professor.

Soloma said the U.S. government brought in federal registrars in 1965 to stop the discrimination. "Local registrars used literacy tests and things like inconvenient hours to discriminate against blacks," he said.

The report said 28.3 percent of 18- to 24-year-old registered voters failed to vote because "they were not interested."

More than 44 percent of young voters did not vote because they were simply out of town on election day. Another 26 percent worked all day or could not get to the polls.

In the San Francisco-Oakland area, only 29.5 percent of the 18 to 24 age group voted in 1974, the last non-presidential election year.

In Orange County Calif., 38.9 percent of young voters cast ballots, the highest percentage in the United States. The lowest 18- to 24-year-old turnout was in Dallas.

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Want to get involved in this year's election campaigns? Want to learn about election issues or candidates? Join the SFSU Democrats for Action – a campus club that involves itself in Democratic politics. Meetings are held Fridays from noon to 1 p.m. in the basement of the Student Union, Rm. B116. The club also sponsors a table outside the Student Union from now until the election with campaign literature from state and local candidates. For more information, call Lucas Bundrose at 885-2426 after 7 p.m.

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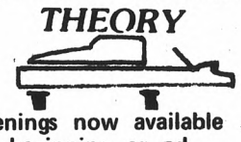
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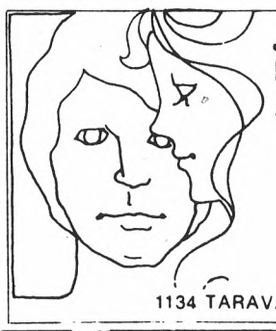
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Dayonot aims high

by Paul Steinmetz

Tim Dayonot—the only student government president to ever be elected to two terms at SF State—is running for office again. On Nov. 7 he hopes to fill one of the 15 seats open on the San Francisco Charter Commission.

The commission, which will begin only with the expected passage of Proposition X on the same ballot, would exist for two years and rewrite the city's constitution. Members of the commission will receive no pay.

The present city charter was created in 1932 and amended by ballot several times since. Dayonot said the charter's main problem is its size.

"The charter is too big," he said. "It should be a statement of principles of government. Other provisions would be better left to the city ordinances."

Cable car fares, which were set by amendment to the charter, are an example of such a provision, Dayonot said. A vote of the people is now required to change the fares. Dayonot believes the fares should be regulated by ordinance instead.

Dayonot also finds fault with the office of chief administrative officer (CAO) of the city.

The CAO currently is appointed for life, but Dayonot wants to change the charter so an incoming mayor can appoint his own. The change, he claims, will assure a mayor and a CAO can work together to solve the city's problems.

Dayonot, 26, is well acquainted with the problems of political life. During his five years at SF State he was chairman of the Board of Directors of Franciscan shops, AS vice president, and in 1973 began his first term as AS president.

Dayonot left the AS presidency mid-way in his second term to become a research assistant for George Moscone, who was then a state senator.

He is now chairman of Mayor Moscone's Criminal Justice Council.

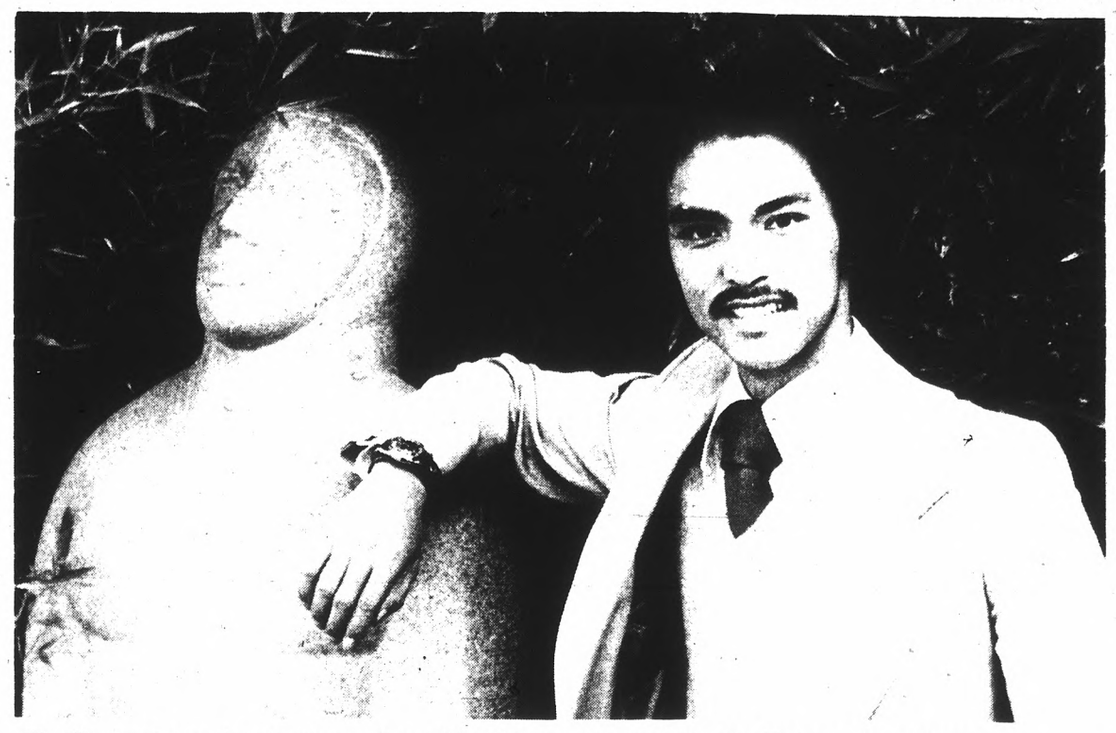
Dayonot takes credit for many AS changes. He helped begin centers for women, veterans and disabled students. And under his direction, he said, bicycle racks were added and free class schedules were made available to students.

"We tried to be innovative," Dayonot said of his administration.

Dayonot believes he is in a perfect position to accept election to the charter commission. He has a degree from USF law school, so he will understand the "legal jargon" involved with rewriting the city charter. But he is not yet a lawyer which he calls a "legal machine"—and will listen to viewpoints from all sides.

In other words, he's just a regular guy.

"I dress nice," Dayonot said, "but I pay $10 a month to Grodins for my suit."



Tim Dayonot says the city charter is too big. He's running to change it. Photo by David Peterson.

Enrollment decline knocks out campus construction

by Glenn Ow and Joe Rodriguez

Several construction projects, originally proposed to meet SF State curriculum needs, have been eliminated because of an unanticipated leveling-off of enrollment.

A revision of the campus' 1970 physical Master Plan calls for deletion of an Engineering Building, Education Building II, Science Research Center, Parking Garage III and a boiler plant.

Projects remaining on the Master Plan include another gymnasium, a Faculty Office-Classroom Building, housing, a corporation yard addition, an instructional playfield and a Parking Garage II.

This revision will be presented to the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) Board of Trustees for final approval later this month.

The 1970 SF State Master Plan was designed to accomodate up to 20,000 full-time equivalent students (FTE). Last year the university attracted 17,385 FTE, and no substantial increase is projected until the 1990s, according to the Office of Institutional Planning.

Orrin DeLand, director of Institutional Planning, said the deleted projects were no longer justified, based on enrollment forecasts. "There's no need to add to where we are," DeLand said.

The revised plan meets existing curriculum needs by way of remodeling and renovation.

Department heads expressed no surprise with the revisions.

Byron Thinger, Engineering chairman, said deletion of the proposed Engineering Building was expected, even though, he said, the department needs the space.

"Our building received a low priority. There's hardly any way for more expansion on campus" due to its limited size, Thinger said.

The department, sixth largest major in the university with 600 engineering students, will continue occupying part of the first floor in the Old Science Building.

"We'd like to have all of the first floor," Thinger said. "We have more students than we can accommodate, and with some renovations we'd be pleased to stay."

Dean of Education Asa Hilliard said he is not worried about the deletion of Education Building II from the university's Master Plan.

"We aren't too nervous about a new building. We never had high hopes for it, and we don't project an increase in enrollment in Education," Hilliard said.

James Kelley, dean of Science, said elimination of the proposed Science Research Center was no surprise and involved logistical considerations, such as enrollment trends in various programs and the overall outlook on campus growth.

He said remodeling of the Old Science Building would mean the School of Science, already in need of space, would "probably" lose space to other programs.

"We need space, but realize other schools also need space. We can't be isolationists," Kelley said.

Kelley added that the Old Science Building is "badly in need of renovation."

Building Coordinator J. Dean Parnell said elimination of the Science Research Center from the Master Plan revision was not related to FTE, but to funding.

"We would have had to rely on federal funds to build the center and on grants to support the research," Parnell said. "Right now, there are no prospects for the funds or the grants."

Without extra construction, the boiler plant was unnecessary.

According to Parnell, the gym proposal remains active because of the heavy strain on the existing gym.

"It's the most heavily used building on campus," said Parnell. "It's punished day after day and used at night as well."

Richard Swanson, Physical Education chairman, agreed. "We are in desperate need of more and updated facilities. We're bursting at the seams. I applaud it (the revision)."

Don Finlayson, housing director, said even though no housing construction is immediately foreseen, the site remains on the plan as "an ace in the hole."

The Faculty Office-Classroom Building, as envisioned by consulting Master Plan architect Fani Hansen, would include office and general classroom space, with priority to Humanities and Creative Arts programs.

Dean of Humanities Leo Young said this building could relieve congestion by housing programs displaced by remodeling.

With the exception of Parking Garage II, all projects remain only as guidelines for implementation.

"What the Master Plan says, is that if we had the money, this is what we would do," Parnell said.

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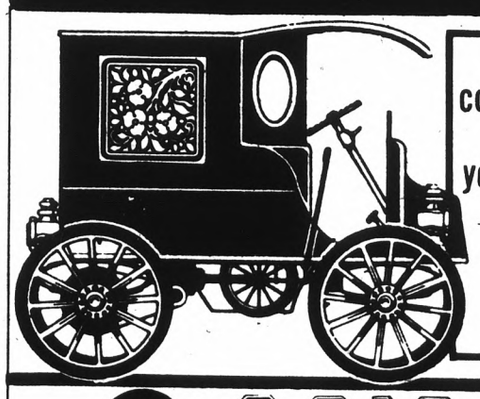
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Unclear law stalls deaf student aid

by Marty Ludwig

A murky federal law has left college administrators unsure about the quality of interpreting services they must provide to deaf students.

A passage in Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 orders all recipients of federal money, including universities, to make programs "communicationally accessible" to deaf people.

Since the law is not specific, it is not known whether the deaf interpreters who work in universities require authorization.

Certified sign language interpreters are both scarce and expensive, said Lynn Smith, coordinator of SF State's Disabled Students Center (DSSC).

"There are only 29 interpreters in Northern California with a Comprehensive Skills Certificate," he said. Fully accredited interpreters must master both English and American sign language.

Without interpreters, deaf students must face lectures which are either totally incomprehensible or partially incoherent, depending on their ability to lip-read. Even the best lip-readers can only understand 30 to 40 percent of what is spoken.

Smith estimated the cost of an interpreter for a single deaf student at $1,920 a semester, an expense most colleges have refused to consider.

At SF State, no money has been allocated for the hiring of certified interpreters. So to comply with Section 504, alternative methods have been found of assisting the estimated 10 deaf students attending classes here.

"We have found volunteer interpreters," Smith said. "They don't have expert skills, but it's better than having nothing."

In classes where a deaf person is enrolled, volunteer note-takers are also sought. Notes can easily be reproduced by using carbon paper. A registry of note-takers is kept at the DSSC, located in room 12 of the Old Administration Building.

At Hayward State University refusal to provide interpreters for deaf students resulted in a lawsuit.

A preliminary injunction imposed by U.S. District Court Judge Robert M. Schnacke on July 17, 1978, ordered the university to "supply interpreter services or other effective methods of making orally delivered course material" to plaintiffs Carolyn Stem Herbold and Eugene La Cosse.

Schnacke then referred the case to HEW's Office of Civil Rights for futher investigation.

Carole Safir-Berry, coordinator of Hayward's Disabled Students Center said no action will be taken until the HEW study is complete.

No volunteer interpreters are used at the university, she said, since they commonly have difficulty conveying entire texts of lectures.

"I think it would be a mistake to substitute volunteers for certified interpreters. It's essential to have a person who's qualified," she said.

Safir-Berry is annoyed with the wording of the law regarding interpreting services for deaf students. "It's very vague. Each institution interprets the law its own way."

Hayward was the first state university to test the law, although similar cases in North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas federal courts have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The Department of Rehabilitation sometimes provides interpreters to assist deaf students if their handicap prevents them from finding employment.

Two students at SF State, who were denied interpreters by the Department of Rehabilitation Services, have filed an internal grievance with the DSSC. Interpreters were not granted because one of the petitioners had a full-time job and the other was majoring in a field that wasn't occupationally-related.

George Hallowitz, chairman of the Education Administration Department, was appointed as the representative of SF State President Paul Romberg to resolve the matter.

Job skills are good equipment for travelers

by Coleen Crampton

Len Nordmann closed his ad agency and sold his other businesses five years ago to travel around the United States.

When he ran out of money he found he could still travel cheaply around the U.S. and Europe and work while he was traveling.

Nordmann and several other experienced travelers have formed "Around the World Seminars" to teach people interested in traveling how they too can live cheaply in other countries.

"San Francisco is a good starting place if you're going overseas," said Nordmann. "There are about 50 consulates in The City where you can get a visa or a work permit.

"Any skill is marketable if you can be on the spot and ready to produce," said Nordmann. "People can make money selling handcrafted jewelry, leather, drawings and photos. If tourists pay in advance, you can take their picture and send it to them later.

Graphic or photographic displays of products for businesses can also be a very effective way to make money.

"Window-washing can also be a very profitable business," Nordmann said. "As long as your prices are in a comparable range, businesses and merchants will hire you. When you are easily accessible and equipped, it doesn't matter what type of work you're doing. You are providing people with a convenience."

Nordmann's advice is most helpful to the person who can travel comfortably with a backpack, but he and Ed Buryn, another seminar leader, can provide any type of traveler with the information essential to hassle-free traveling.

"There are many ways to lodge inexpensively," said Nordmann. "At train stations and airports in Europe there are free services that will book hotel rooms for you at the price you can afford to pay. I never pay more than $3 for a night's lodging. I ask people with backpacks if they know of a good place to stay, but some of the best places are beaches (some have showers), rooftop rentals, churches, parks and trains.

Bartering can also be a helpful tool in Europe. "Exchange a drawing or photo for a night's lodging or a meal," said Nordmann.

"For European traveling, I would advise everyone to get a Eurailpass if they're going from country to country by train," said Nordmann. "They'll save a lot of money.

"Also, it's best to learn about a country or city's transportation system before making any plans," said Nordmann. "The train system in Spain is horrible, it will leave you stranded for hours. Germany's train system is excellent.

"Student air fares are also cheaper if you book them in advance," Nordmann said.

"If you're planning on working overseas," said Nordmann, "you'll need a health card. It's available at the Public Health Department. Countries in Africa, as well as Spain and Japan require health cards."

A student identity card, available from the Council for International Educational Exchange, is "really good to have," Nordmann said. With it you can get discounts on movies, plays and transportation.

According to Nordmann, people who plan on hitchhiking or buying a car in Europe should get an international driver's license, which is available from AAA Insurance.

"People should always translate prices into American dollars," Nordmann said. "Food prices, especially in Scandinavian countries, are very high. But they're not so high that you can't compare them with prices here. In some countries it's cheaper to eat in restaurants than to buy food at groceries, and unless you're constantly comparing prices in American dollars, you'll spend an excessive amount of money."

"The language barrier is easy to get around," said Nordmann. "People who work in train stations or airports always speak English and currency exchange offices have employees that are happy to translate information for you."

Most hotels in Europe will request that you leave your passport with them when you go out. "Try to get around this," said Nordmann. "It's always best to have your passport on your person at all times.

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San Francisco voters will go to the polls next Tuesday to decide, amongst other things, eight state and 23 city propositions. The state propositions reflect the conservative backswing which is sweeping the nation. After Howard Jarvis won the hearts of California and America in June with his Proposition 13 tax cuts, John Briggs moved in to save the children of California from homosexual instructors with Proposition 6. There is also a death penalty proposition and an anti-smoking bill.

If California does indeed ride the crest of the nation's political wave, as Gov. Jerry Brown has so often said, liberals appear to be wiping out in the Golden State. The results of this general election will show the extent of California's conservative swing.

Local measures in San Francisco bear evidence that The City is still a liberal holdout. Working class residents brought Proposition U to the ballot through the initiative process, and voters will now decide whether renters should share in Jarvis' property tax cuts.

Propositions V and W, two other initiative measures on the San Francisco ballot, illustrate that liberals, like their conservative counterparts, want to play greater roles in decision-making processes. These measures demand action from the Board of Supervisors on national military spending and San Francisco marijuana enforcement.

While San Franciscans are voting on these matters, they'll also get to help pick California's governor, as well as filling the positions of lt. governor, secretary of state treasurer, attorney general, controller and congressional representative.

There are 13 state court appointments to vote on, from Rose Bird as chief justice to Sidney Feinberg for associate justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Three.

At the city level, there's an assessor to be selected, a public defender, three members of the Board of Education, three members of the Community College Board and possibly a Charter Revision Commission.

The voter information pamphlet for San Francisco is as thick as a training manual, and most of the information contained within it is about as interesting. The sample ballot is like an objective examination. There is no room between the hundreds of tiny black dots for indecision.

The proposition information presented in this special issue of *Centerfold* was collected by the *Phoenix* staff from material supplied by the League of Women Voters, state and city voter information pamphlets and supporters and opponents of the propositions. The partisan arguments presented are not necessarily accurate nor pertinent to the particular issues, but it is on these grounds that the issues are being fought, and will be won or lost.

centerfold

San Francisco State University Thursday, November 2, 1978 Volume 7, Number 3

Prop. 5

Proposition 5, the Clean Air Act, would snuff out smoking in most enclosed public buildings, ranging from the typing pool to the hallways of California's colleges and universities.

The initiative is not the first attempt by Californians to restrict smoking in public. In 1977, the 4,500-member Group Against Smoking Pollution (GASP) was instrumental in pushing a bill similar to Prop. 5 through the state Senate.

That bill faltered in the state Assembly, and even before it died, GASP was planning a second attack. By September 1977, the group had begun circulating petitions to place Prop. 5 on the November '78 ballot.

Although 29 states have prohibited smoking in some public areas, California's law would be second only to Minnesota's as the nation's strictest no-smoking statute.

Smokers who violate California's proposed law would be fined $50 for each violation. Operators of facilities in which smoking is banned but who allow smoking or fail to post no-smoking signs would also be fined $50 for each day the violation continued.

Specifically, the initiative prohibits smoking in workplaces, schools, hospitals and clinics, museums, theaters, stores, public transit vehicles, elevators and public restrooms. It also requires setting aside portions of all restaurants for non-smokers, although the size of the non-smoking section could be adjusted to the mix of the smokers and non-smokers.

Exceptions to the no-smoking ban would be bars, rock concerts, professional bowling and roller derby games, professional boxing matches, pool halls, hotel and motel rooms, dormitory rooms, tobacco stores, 50 percent of employee lounges and cafeterias, as well as 50 percent of each hotel, motel, theater and auditorium lobby.

The 20 exceptions were written into the initiative, according to co-

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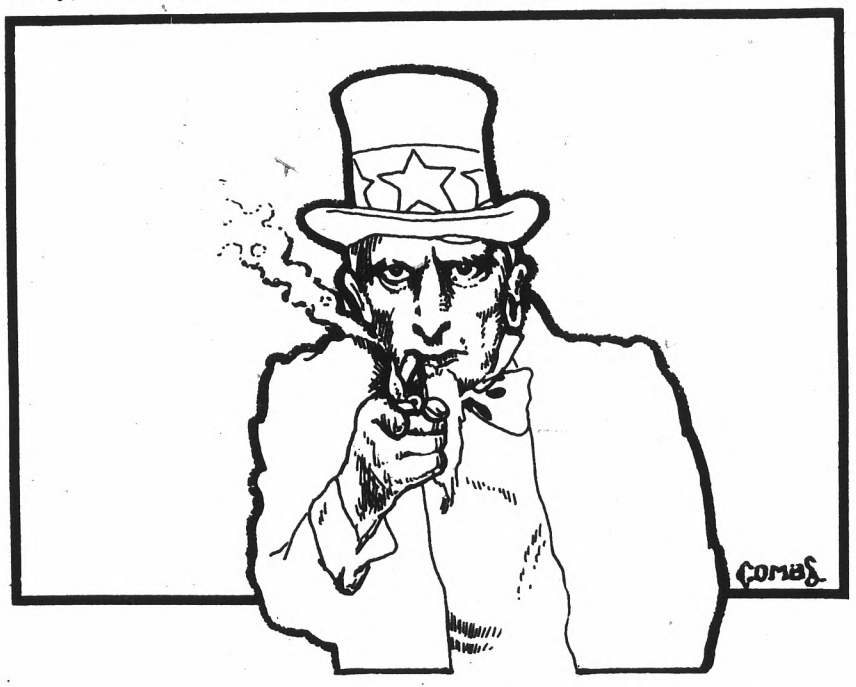

Prop. U

If you weren't expecting to receive any benefits from the passage of Proposition 13 because you're a renter, look again. A proposed San Francisco ordinance prompted by the passage of Prop. 13 has made its way to the November ballot under the title of Proposition U.

Prop. U would require San Francisco landlords to pass on their 57 percent property tax savings from Prop. 13 to renters. Many landlords received property tax cuts, but have not passed part of their savings to tenants.

A petition calling for renter relief was distributed throughout The City and acquired 24,805 signatures, almost 15,000 more than required to get an ordinance on the ballot.

Seventy percent of The City's population consists of renters, according to the most recent census figures.

"The housing coalition tried to get the Board of Supervisors to enact the

see page 7

Prop. W

Possession of marijuana under existing state law calls for issuance of a citation and a fine up to $100 for possession of one ounce or less.

Possession of more than one ounce is a misdemeanor and carries a fine up to $500 or a six-month jail sentence.

Cultivating or transferring any amount of marijuana is a felony and carries a jail sentence of one year or more.

If Prop. W passes, the Board of Supervisors must pass a resolution asking the district attorney and the chief of police to cease arresting and prosecuting individuals cultivating, transferring or possessing marijuana.

The proposition cannot legally override existing state and federal laws governing marijuana. What it would do is stop the enforcement of such laws in San Francisco.

Law enforcement at SF State is governed by the state rather than The City, so passage of Prop. W would not affect the use of marijuana on campus

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Prop. 6

The issue of homosexual teachers has brought about a great clash of principles between moralists and civil libertarians.

Proponents of Proposition 6, the Briggs Initiative, want to rid California elementary and secondary schools of gay instructors and administrators on moral grounds.

Opponents contend the measure is a violation of civil rights and that existing laws are adequate.

Prop. 6 is based on the premise that teachers serve as role models for their students, and therefore should be held to higher standards of conduct than other members of society.

Sen. John Briggs (R-Fullerton), the author of the proposition, fears gay instructors try to "recruit" their students, since they cannot have children of their own.

The official argument for Prop. 6 contends that homosexuality is an immoral lifestyle and a signal that society has reached a point of moral decay. Briggs blames the decline of moral standards on the weakening of the family unit.

Under the theory that homosexuality aids in undermining the family unit, Briggs concludes that laws banning openly homosexual teachers from schools in California are justified.

Recent elections in Dade County, Fla.; Witchita, Kan.; Eugene, Ore.; and St. Paul, Minn. show that Briggs is not alone in his crusade against homosexuals. In these cities, voters repealed ordinances which prohibited discriminating against homosexuals.

The California proposition, if it passes, will give legal power to school districts to remove teachers from public schools who solicit, encourage, advocate or commission homosexual activity.

Any charges made against individuals would, according to procedure, be filed with the governing board of the local school district which would hold hearings on the case

see page 8

★ State Propositions ★

Prop. 1

Careful scrutiny reveals Proposition 1, the Veteran's Bond Act, is much more than another shoe-in proposition.

Prop. 1 touches on vital post-Vietnam questions of ethics. The proposition asks voters to authorize the state of California to guarantee $500 million in low-interest farm and home loans to veterans of war.

The eithical questions concern whether a war veteran should be given better loan rates than other members of society who may have contributed just as much or more to the welfare of California.

Prop. 1 encountered no opposition in the state Assembly, and only three nays in the state Senate. The *San Francisco Chronicle* has come out in favor of it, while the *San Francisco Bay Guardian* is strongly opposed.

With funds procured from the sales of bonds, the California Department of Veteran's Affairs would purchase homes or farms that veterans seek to own, then mortgage the property to the veteran, charging 5.6 percent interest.

Interest rates on home loans from savings and loan compaines and banks run around 10 percent.

The Cal-Vet housing program, which Prop. 1 is designed to continue, has been in effect since 1921, through 16 previous propositions. A total of $3.39 billion has been appropriated for veteran's bonds in the program's 57 years, financing the purchase of 320,000 homes.

Prop. 1's proponents, including entertainer Bob Hope, cite the "special debt" the people of California owe to war veterans.

Prop. 1's opponents call the measure "outdated" and "inequitable," arguing as well that the measure could cost the taxpayers a great deal or damage California's credit, since the state would be obligated to repay the bonds if the veterans didn't make their payments.

However, the Cal-Vet program, as advocates are quick to point out, has been entirely self-supporting throughout its history and hasn't cost the taxpayers a penny.

State Treasurer Jess Unruh has called the Cal-Vet program "one of the soundest housing programs in the nation."

Another argument against Prop. 1 says the program has become outdated since its inception in the wake of World War I.

"From the poorly housed, low-paid serviceman of previous years we now have a professional, well-paid, all volunteer military establishment," writes Dennis Carpenter in the California Voter's Pamphlet.

Carpenter goes on to claim incorrectly that all military veterans would be eligible for the loans.

To qualify for the loans, a veteran must have been involved in either a war or some military campaign for which the United States awarded a medal.

Another requirement, that the war veterans must have been full-time residents of California when they signed up, has raised charges of inequity in the proposition.

Under Prop. 1, the opponents argue, a soldier drafted in Nevada who was blinded or lost both legs in combat would be ineligible, while an army clerk from California could apply for a low-interest loan.

Other opponents question why acquiescent conscripts in an immoral war like Vietnam should be privileged above conscientious objectors, who probably helped shorten the war and save more lives.

Finally, Prop. 1's opponents assert that the Cal-Vet program unnecessarily duplicates the many monetary privileges veterans already have from federal programs.

Prop. 2

The potential for unreasonable public utility rate increases to sail through the California Public Utility Commission (PUC) is at the heart of Proposition 2.

State Assemblyman Gordon Duffy, who sponsors this amendment to the state constitution, wants to strike one sentence from the constitution which allows any one of the five PUC commissioners to "hold a hearing or investigation or issue an order subject to commission approval." If Prop. 2 passes, all five of the commissioners would have to hear all cases.

The PUC regulates rates and services of privately-owned gas, electric, water, telephone, telegraph, railroad, truck, airline and pipeline companies. It handles roughly 1,000 cases a year; 200 per commissioner.

After staff investigation and public hearings on a case, an administrative law judge now recommends specific action to the commissioner(s) assigned to the case. The judge's input is not made public, and the commissioner may also make non-public revisions of that input before presenting the case to the full board for a final decision.

Upon request, parties involved in the case may add further input to the commissioner's drafted proposal before the commission makes a ruling on the case. Requests may be made for rehearings, and parties may appeal the commission's final decision to the California Supreme Court.

Prop. 2 would open to legislation the one-commissioner-per-case provision and the ability of the commissioners to hold their own hearings.

Arguments for Prop. 2 claim:

* The present PUC system prevents good decision-making, since a commissioner may revise an impartial judge's input before the public sees it.
* The resulting proposal could lead to "horse trading" among commissioners to get their "own" case decisions approved.
* Striking the constitutional provision gives the Legislature the power to involve all five commission members in the decision-making process, instead of leaving it up to one commissioner to propose a single course of action.

The five PUC commissioners oppose Prop. 2 on several grounds:

* It would be unrealistic for the full board to deal with each of the 1,000 cases.
* Such a policy would cost the board and the public in time and money.
* It would create a tremendous backlog of cases.

The PUC also contends it would lead to legislation giving civil service personnel (including administrative law judges), rather than commissioners, control over the hearings, for which the PUC has ultimate accountability to the public.

"If commissioners were prohibited from attending hearings and conducting investigations, we would become an appeals court," says Commissioner Claire Dedrick. "It really separates the commission from the public. In my experience, where all such cases are heard by civil service people on the federal level, that process has not proved to be highly expeditious."

Prop. 3

Proposition 3 would allow the Legislature to authorize the sale of excess "coastal zone" land purchased with state transportation fund money, for a price below current market value. The price would have to be at least equal to the state's acquisition cost.

Adherents say these lands could only by purchased by:

* Department of Parks and Recreation, for state park purposes.
* Department of Fish and Game, for fish and wildlife habitat.
* Wildlife Conservation Board, for fish and wildlife habitat and ocean access.
* State Coastal Conservancy, for the preservation of agricultural lands.

The transportation fund consists of money collected from state gasoline taxes and vehicle license fees. The state constitution specifies this money can be spent only for highways and other transportation-related purposes.

Arguments against the measure claim:

* It makes no provision for original owners to repurchase their property once it is no longer needed for transportation purposes.
* The potential loss of revenue to the transportation fund could have adverse effects on transportation facilities.

If these properties were sold to other state agencies at acquisition costs, the transportation fund would experience a revenue loss, while the purchasing agencies would experience cost savings. But the land would remain public, rather than being sold to the private sector for commercial use.

Prop. 4

Proposition 4 deals with chiropractic, a system of healing based on manipulation of body structures without the use of surgery. There are presently 15 chiropractic schools in the United States, four in California.

Prior to 1976, the state could license any student graduating from a school approved by the State Boa d ot Chiropractic Examiners.

The passage of Prop. 15 in 1976 prohibited the state board from approving any chiropractic school not accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the Council on Chiropractic Education, an independent organization recognized by the U.S. Commissioner of Education This commission established education requirements for chiropractic schools or colleges.

Of the four chiropractic schools in California, one is accredited

This constitutional amendment would establish a time limit within which accreditation must occur. Colleges established before 1976 would have until 1980, those established after 1976 until three years after the date instruction begins.

Current law specifies grounds for the state to deny, suspend or revoke a chiropractor's license. These include crimes involving moral terpitude.

This proposition would eliminate moral terpitude from the provision, replacing it with convictions of offenses "substantially related" to the practice of chiropractic healing The Board of Chiropractic Examiners would determine which offenses fall under this category.

Arguments for Prop. 4 say the measure:

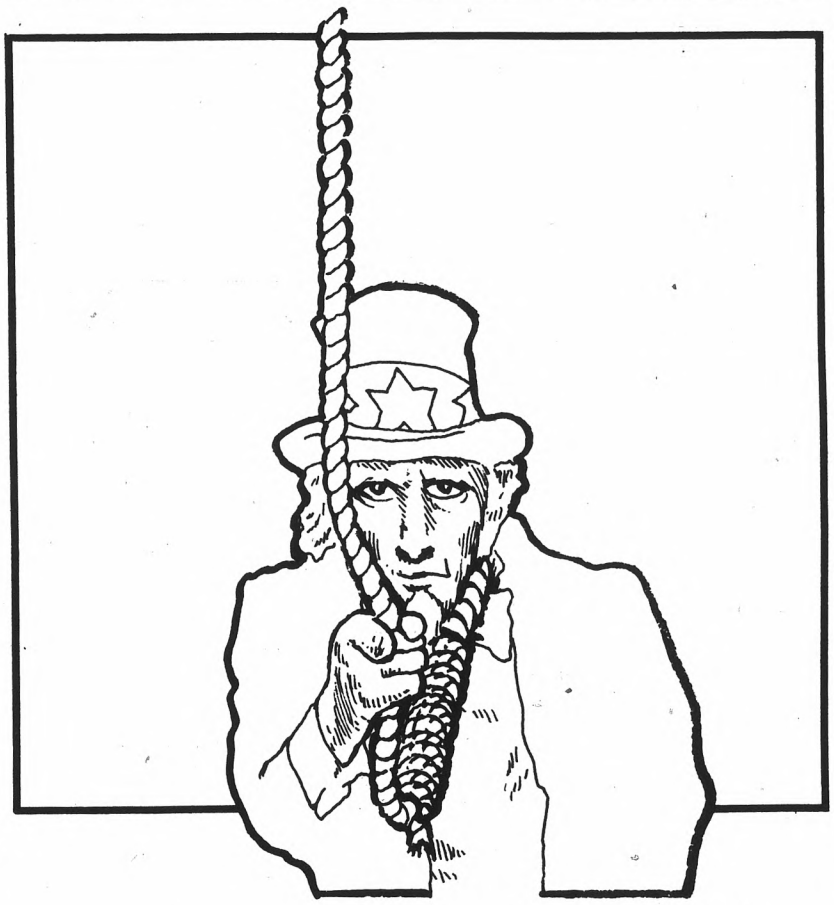
* Provides clarification of an existing law Students of Chiropracitc wou l know which schools or colleges quality their graduates for state licensing examination.

* Grants disciplinary powers to the State Board of Examiners, helping to protect the consumer of chiropractic services.

Arguments against the proposition say:

* The Board of Chiropractic Examiners should not have the power to revoke a chiropractic license

* New rules establish new bureaucracy that will eventually raise the price of chiropractic services for consumers.



Prop. 7

Proposition 7, sponsored by State Sen. John Briggs, R-Fullerton, seeks to expand the categories of murder to which the death penalty can be imposed and may add more courtroom proceedings to the present system.

The current law lists seven special categories for which the sentence of death, or life without chance of parole, may be imposed. These include murder

* by means of an explosive, or destructive device

* of a police officer on duty

* of a witness to prevent testimony

* during the commission or attempted commission of various felonies, such as robbery, burglary, kidnapping, rape or child molestation,

* involving torture with "intent to inflict extreme and prolonged pain"

* for hire

* where the defendant has a previous murder conviction

The initiative expands the definitions and circumstances for the above categories and adds eight more. These additions include the murder of a fireman or of anyone involved in prosecuting, sentencing or apprehending a criminal. It also includes killing by poison, while lying in wait, or because of race, color, religion, nationality or country of origin. Another special category includes murders of "exceptional depravity . . . a conscienceless or pitiless crime . unnecessarily tortuous to the victim"

The proposition also expands the current law by making accessories subject to the death penalty for giving intentional aid to a murderer.

California has had two death penalty laws declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court since 1970. Opinions from both the federal and state courts in the last eight years have included allowing juries the discretion to consider the crime's extenuating circumstances, but not the kind of discretion which has resulted in discriminatory sentencing against minority defendants.

Prop. 7 allows for the introduction of extenuating circumstances, but demands that aggravating circumstances be weighed also.

Under present law, if a jury cannot reach a verdict on the penalty, the judge imposes a sentence of life imprisonment, with no chance of parole.

Under the proposed law, the judge is required to impanel a new jury. If the second jury cannot reach a decision, the court may use its discretion in calling another jury or in imposing the life sentence.

The state legislative analyst estimates that "over time, this measure would increase the number of persons in California prisons, and thereby increase the cost to the state of operating the prison system."

Ballot arguments for the measure are signed by Briggs, Donald H. Heller, attorney and former federal prosecutor, and Duane Lowe, president of the California Sheriffs Association and sheriff of Sacramento County.

They argue the present law does not cover enough crimes for which death is an appropriate penalty, so they are taking the issue to the voters, to create "the nation's strongest and most effective law."

The supporters also claim the proposition is reasonable, constitutionally valid and gives juries better guidance than the present law.

Ballot arguments against the measure are from Maxine Singer, president of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association; Nathaniel S. Colley, board member of the NAACP, and John Pairman Brown, board member of the California Church Council.

They argue that the present law was carefully drawn to be workable and to meet constitutional standards so there is no need for change.

Opponents claim the measure would increase the cost of trials, because more crimes would become capital crimes and such trials usually take longer.

In addition to calling the proposition "carelessly drafted" and "vague," opponents claim it takes away the discretion a jury now has when considering the circumstances of a killing.

Those in favor of the initiative say the public will benefit, because a stronger death penalty law will protect California from more Charles Mansons, Zodiacs and Hillside Stranglers.

The opponents point out that Manson was convicted under a law which was declared unconstitutional and that the Zodiac and Hillside Strangler have never been caught.

Prop. 8

In April 1977, a fire destroyed 200 homes in Santa Barbara. In California, natural disasters can strike anywhere, destroying property and valuables.

Prop. 8 would require that property destroyed by natural disasters, then reconstructed, be assessed at its 1975-76 level if it is in a disaster area, as proclaimed by the governor.

The proposition also allows county assessors to reduce the value of homes partially destroyed or damaged, whether or not the cause is a natural disaster.

Prop. 8 is an amendment to Prop. 13, meant to clarify the current law's vague portions. No official arguments against Prop. 8 are filed with March Fong Eu, the secretary of state.

If this proposition passes, homeowners whose homes receive substantial damage or are destroyed by natural disasters will benefit in property tax savings.

In San Francisco, Prop. 8 could have great impact. If a major earthquake were to hit The City, and the governor proclaimed it a disaster, homeowners could reconstruct dwellings and maintain the tax level of the destroyed house.

The new house, however, must be comparable to the old home in real value for this to apply.

The author of this bill, Sen Omar L. Rains, said Prop. 8 will "ensure equal treatment under the law and will prevent additional tax burdens from falling on those who have suffered major property losses, damage or property depreciation since 1976."

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★★City Propositions★★

Prop. A

Proposition A is a charter amendment which would establish a Transportation Commission, consisting of five members appointed by the mayor, to manage and regulate mass transit services for the city and county of San Francisco.

The functions and responsibilities of the proposed commission are now distributed among several other commissions and departments, including the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), Municipal Railway, Department of Public Works and the Police Department. Prop. A proposes to consolidate these functions under one board, the Transportation Commission.

If this amendment passes, the commission would be required to provide a consolidated and integrated city transportation system. It would have jurisdiction over all City-owned facilities and properties for mass transit services in San Francisco.

If Prop. A is adopted, the increase in the cost to City government and taxpayers would be a minimum of $130,000 a year, based on the projected costs of the Transportation Commission and its staff. Members of the commission would be paid $100 a month.

Supporters of this proposition say the logical consolidation of water, power, and wastewater projects under PUC would:

* Reduce duplication in personnel and facilities.
* Streamline administration
* Put the system and utilities under citizen control, leading to government efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

Those against Prop. A argue that this measure would build another layer of City bureaucracy.

Prop. B

Proposition B deals with numerous revisions and amendments to the way in which the Civil Service commission is operated.

The charter amendment would end discrimination in employment practices on the basis of race, ethnic background, sex, sexual orientation, physical handicap, age and other non-merit factors. It would also require the commission to establish procedures for investigating cases in which such discrimination is charged.

Along with setting guidelines for ridding the commission of discrimination, Prop. B would allow the commission to evaluate job applicants on the basis of recommendations from past employers. At the present time applicants are judged on the basis of education and job experience and their scores on City examinations.

The amendment also includes a clause which would remove civilian employees in the police and fire departments from the same disciplinary actions applicable to fire fighters and police officers.

There would be no fiscal effect on City government if this amendment passes according to the controller.

Arguments for

* This package would make the Civil Service system fairer and more efficient in its hiring practices.
* It would allow the commission to develop better methods of personnel evaluation.
* It would allow the Civil Service Commission to cut through much of the red tape presently written in the process of hiring employees.

Arguments Against:

* Many of the provisions of this amendment should be brought separately to the voters. It is not fair to make the voters agree to provisions they do not favor just to approve provisions they agree with.
* The amendment contains a broad statement which would prohibit all discrimination in hiring, even discrimination aimed at affirmative action hiring.

Prop. C

If approved by voters, Proposition C would reorganize the Department of Finance and Records, eliminate its director, place the office and duties of the tax collector under the treasurer and place the office of the County Clerk under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court.

The Proposition was introduced by Supervisor Quentin Kopp and approved by all the supervisors, except two not present at the vote.

Kopp introduced the bill partly in response to the parking meter scandal of last spring which resulted in three convictions with eight or nine cases still pending. The scandal, dubbed "Metergate," involved embezzlement of parking meter money by employees of the Tax Collector's Office which collects and counts all money deposited in meters.

Because the director of Finance and Records is responsible for overseeing the Tax Collector's Office, proponents of Prop. C believe the former director should have noticed the money was not comming in.

The position of director of Finance and Records is not considered essential by supporters of Prop. C. The middle-management job was not called for in the City Charter of 1932, but has evolved over the years. It has been vacant at times for as long as two years.

Of the 58 counties in California, 52 have consolidated the tax collector and treasurer. The measure is expected to help speed up the cash flow process, and the collection of funds and to increase efficiency. All money functions would be directly under the control of the chief administrative officer.

Although the proposition reads that tax collector and treasurer will be consolidated, it will not actually. The tax collector will be appointed and removed, "at the treasurer's pleasure."

The present treasurer, Tom Scanlon, said, "Consolidation makes sense, but under Prop. C it would put us in the position of watchdog.

"Whenever there is a scandal, the reaction of the supervisors is, 'let's make a change for the sake of change.' This one should be a change for the sake of increased efficiency. I think the proposal didn't come out the way it was intended," Scanlon said.

The argument for placing the county clerk under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court is based on two facts: most of the employees are court clerks, and 99 percent of the county clerk's time is spent on court-related matters.

Supervisors argue that placing the county clerk under the Superior Court is a logical step to provide a more cohesive unit.

Gail Kaufman, aide to Supervisor Kopp, said Prop. C will tighten up the money functions of The City.

Prop. D

Proposition D would alter the terms of City commission members so that all commissioners would serve at the pleasure of the mayor, with a clause protecting present officeholders.

There are now 22 major boards and commissions serving San Francisco, consisting of more than 150 persons appointed by the mayor. About 75 of them now serve at his pleasure. At the present time, nearly all appointed commissioners have terms of office ending in different years.

If Prop. D passes, the mayor could remove any City commission member when he wished, and appoint new commissioners. It would not affect the Board of Supervisors or the Board of Education, because they are elected by the voters.

There would be no tax cost.

A Yes vote means the Mayor may remove any commissioners when he wishes. A No vote means the present system of appointing commissioners remains in effect.

"When a mayor comes into office, he should be able to appoint his own commissioners," Supervisor Harvey Milk said. "There are certain things a mayor must do when elected, and the commissioners can help. Yes on D would allow things to get done faster. This would benefit the Mayor, having people working for him rather than against him."

Arguments for the proposition say:

* Each mayor would have all boards and commissions reflecting his ideas of government.
* He would be able to exercise greater control over his administration.
* Experienced members often dominate commissions and all members appointed to boards at the same time would give everyone equal authority.

Supervisor Dolson does not think Prop. D should pass. "Commissioners are to insure maximum citizen participation. When making decisions, commissioners should be free of the mayor's control," Dolson said.

Opponents also fear any commissioner disagreeing with the mayor might be removed as a reprisal.

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Prop. E

Proposition E is an amendment to The City's charter which would eliminate the requirement for City and county officers to obtain permission from the mayor and Board of Supervisors before leaving the state.

A motion to place this measure on the ballot was passed by the supervisors 6-2 earlier this fall.

At present, the charter requires City officials, except for police acting under orders of the chief, not to leave California without permission. Violation of this rule is cause for removal, according to the charter.

"Officers" refers basically to those in elected positions, commissioners and department heads. Although the rule is in the charter, it is common practice for officials to leave the state and then go through the motions of getting approval after returning from the trip.

If the amendment passes, the charter section requiring prior permission would be removed.

Arguments for:

* It is outdated. The charter was written in the 30s, when travel and accommodation were more difficult.

* Such a procedure is the only way supervisors can know who is available for committee hearings or for assurance of a quorum.

* In times of emergency, it is vital to have all public officials operating all City services.

* Eliminating this provision would eliminate any accountability for out-of-state travel by public officials. This provision has helped investigation of questionable use of taxpayers' money for travel.

Arguments against:

* It is a waste of time on the part of officers, mayor and supervisors.

* The present procedure of approving trips after the fact is a charade.

* A more logical way of determining who can be absent from the state could be based on distance from The City, rather than the phrase, "out-of-state."

* A strict interpretation of the present provision could mean that a City official must obtain permission for his family's weekend outing.

Prop. F

Since 1971, retiring City Employees have been allowed lump sum payments for as much as six months unused, accumulated sick leave. Proposition F would mandate that after Nov. 7, 1978, City employees would not be able to collect cash payments for sick leave they do not use. Those now employed would be entitled to cash payments only for unused sick leave accumulated before Nov. 7.

Arguments for:

* It is unfair and a misuse of tax dollars to pay employees for sick leave when they have not been sick.

* This proposition would save The City about $1 million next year and $4.5 annually in future years.

* Federal and state civil service systems do not pay cash in place of unused sick leave.

Arguments against:

* The cash payment system reduces absenteeism because employees who save six months sick leave lose less than average work time for illness.

* Passage of this proposition would encourage employees to use all their sick leave just before retirement, which would cost The City extra money because replacements would have to be paid.

Prop. G

Mandatory retirement at age 65 would be eliminated for "miscellaneous" city employees if Proposition G passes. "Miscellaneous" employees are those other than teachers or employees in the Fire or Police departments. This ordinance also provides new regulations for employees over 65 with less than ten years service who continue working and specifies that persons already mandatorily retired cannot be rehired.

The City law now states that retirement is compulsory at age 65 regardless of the length of service. Passage of Prop. G would bring the city charter into compliance with recent changes in federal and state laws concerning retirement.

Federal law, effective Jan. 1, 1979, will prohibit mandatory retirement from private, state and local government employment before age 70, solely because of age. State law, also effective the beginning of 1979, states that no public pension and retirement plan shall require members to retire prior to age 70. It also allows public employees to stay on the job after 70, if they are certified competent workers.

Passage of Prop. G would

* End age discrimination.

* Bring about open-ended hiring and retirement.

* Enable those who need the income to continue working, making their ability to perform the only valid basis for discontinuing employment.

Arguments against Prop. G's passage state there would be:

* Insufficient job opportunities for younger employees if mandatory retirement does not remove older employees.

* A potential liability to The City if an employee is injured on the job due to declining physical agility.

Miscellaneous employees now subject to mandatory retirement before completion of 10 years service would be the beneficiaries of Prop. G.

Prop. H

Proposition H calls for a change in the way San Francisco awards printing contracts.

Currently, The City awards the contracts, which include labor and all supplies and products, to the lowest bidder, regardless of the wages the company pays its employees. It also does not limit its contracts to San Francisco printers.

Prop. H provides that contracts be awarded only to San Francisco printers who pay employees "not less than the general prevailing rate of wages in private employment for similar work," done in San Francisco.

Proponents say Prop. H would:

* Guarantee local companies these contracts.

* Serve to stimulate the San Francisco printing industry, which has lost business to out-of-town competitors.

Opponents, including City Controller John C. Farrell, argue that adoption of Prop. H would cause "a considerable increase in the cost of government." Farrell did not specify how much of an increase.

Other arguments against Prop. H include:

* It is an unenforceable policy because of the lack of resources the Purchasing Department has to determine compliance.

* Other cities could pass similar laws to the detriment of San Francisco printers.

* The City should award contracts only on the basis of cost, quality and service.

Should Prop. H pass, local printers and their employees would share the benefits. The firms would get jobs, the workers the prevailing high wage.

Prop. I

Proposition I concerns real property leases for San Francisco. It is a charter amendment which would require the Board of Supervisors to approve, by ordinance, all real property leases over 10 years and all real property leases and contracts to The City having an anticipated revenue of $1 million or more. Real property is City-owned land or buildings, or property owned by others and leased by The City.

At the present, all properties leased by and for The City's Real Estate Department are subject to supervisors' approval by ordinance, with the exception of $500 month-to-month leases when The City is the owner of the property, and $200 a month when The City is the lessee.

Leases extended beyond 10 years, such as Candlestick Park and Sunol Golf Club in the East Bay, do not need supervisors' approval, although the board is sometimes asked to handle problems that arise from such long-term leases. The City paid $453,170 and $396,880 in 1975 and 1976 respectively to satisfy the mortgage on Candlestick Park.

If this amendment passes, the supervisors must approve any real property lease entered into by The City that exceeds 10 years. This includes property now under the juristiction of the Airport, Port and Public Utilities Commissions.

San Francisco's tax controller says there would be no effect on the cost of government.

Arguments for the amendment are:

* The Board of Supervisors is often forced to deal with problems arising

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UMI

Prop. I cont'd

from leases over which the board had no initial control.

* The elected representatives of San Francisco should have the power to pass on all significant leases and contracts entered into with City funds

Arguments against the proposition are:

* It makes the leasing and contracting process more lenghthy and delays transactions.

* The supervisors already have power of approval over leases handled by the Real Estate Department.

Prop. J

Proposition J would limit the number of street artists allowed to operate in San Francisco. If passed, seven artists would be allowed for every five spaces available. Currently, there are 500 spaces designated as selling spaces for the artists, and 600 artists licensed by the San Francisco Arts Commission. But 1,300 more are on a waiting list.

If Prop. J passes, another 100 artists would be licensed on a first come, first served basis. If the proposition loses, the commission would license all those on the waiting list.

Proponents of Prop. J argue that without the limitations, nearly 2,000 street artists will be crowding the sidewalks of The City.

Opponents of the measure, mainly merchants, say the proposition merely sets a minimum for the number of street artists allowed. Merchants want a maximum set and contend that under Prop. J, the number of street artists could be increased if the number of selling spaces is increased. Supervisors would have the power to designate selling spaces.

If the measure passes, the tax controller says The City would have to spend an additional $25,000 a year for two police officers to enforce the regulation.

Prop. K

Proposition K deals with San Francisco business and property transfer taxes. The ordinance was introduced to the ballot by the mayor to insure against possible fiscal disaster for The City of San Francisco.

Such a disaster was foreseen by the Board of Supervisors in June with the passage of Proposition 13. The Board of Supervisors at that time decided to cut certain items from The City budget and to generate additional funding by increasing certain taxes.

The supervisors passed three ordinances to increase three existing taxes which they claimed would have increased the amount of City tax collected by $28.4 million. The three taxes involved were the payroll tax, which would have been raised from 1.1 percent to 1.5 percent, amounting to about $13 million; the business license tax, which would have increased from about one dollar per $1,000 to between $1.23 to $3 per $1,000, amounting to about $1.4 million; and real property transfer tax, which would have tripled, from .5 percent to 1.5 percent, generating an additional $14 million for The City.

After the Board of Supervisors voted to institute these tax increases, the state of California divided its surplus of several billion dollars among California cities. San Francisco was given $110 million toward budget losses caused by Prop. 13.

At this point, the tax increases approved by the Board of Supervisors to make up for the Prop. 13 cutbacks were unnecessary. The Board Finance Committee suggested repealing the recently approved tax increases, and the Board of Supervisors did so.

If Prop. K passes, the proposed tax increases passed by the Board of Supervisors in June would remain in effect on a standby basis and would not be collected in 1978-1979.

Businesses would be given tax credits for one year until June 30, 1979. The Board of Supervisors would have the option of extending these credits until June 30, 1980. If the board did not extend the credits another year, the credits would expire on June 30, 1979.

Arguments for:

* This measure is like an insurance policy that would not go into effect unless deemed necessary.

* This measure would ensure that San Francisco would be able to generate its own funding in case of fiscal emergency, rather than being dependent upon the state in times of need, when state aid would be given with stipulations.

Arguments against

* Prop. K is unnecessary. Higher taxes should not be imposed until The City needs the additional revenue.

* It is an attempt to bypass the will of the people who said taxes were already too high with their approval of Prop. 13.

Prop. L-S

Propositions L through S deal with city workers' salary demands.

In November 1976, San Francisco voters passed a charter amendment which provided that in cases of impasse in settling salary disputes between The City and employees, the voters would make the final decision as to whether the workers demands would be met. If the demands were approved by the voters, the increase would be retroactive to the previous April. If not approved by voters, the salary ordinance approved by the Board of Supervisors would remain in effect.

Eight salary measures are on the ballot this year, from eight different unions: Professional and Technical Engineers, Laborers, Glaziers, Bricklayers, Hod Carriers, Electrical Workers, Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers.

Voters will decide on each of the union contracts in question, although the eight propositions deal basically with the same demands, for better working conditions and benefits.

City engineers, under Prop. L, are asking for a 7½ percent increase for sewage treatment plant chemists responsible for administration of the sewage plants. It asks that temporary employees who later become regular employees be given credit toward seniority for their temporary work.

Prop. M concerns the demands of San Francisco's 36 laborers.

Laborers ask in this proposition for a $5 a day "premium pay" for dealing with raw sewage. They also ask for five changes of coveralls per week if they come in contact with raw sewage. At the present time, The City does not provide bonuses to City laborers who come in contact with raw sewage, nor does it provide special clothing for this group.

City glaziers, who cut and install all window glass in City buildings are asking in Prop. N for The City to furnish the tools required for their trade. They also ask for a 50 cent an hour premium for working on a boom. The City does not make provisions for either of these demands. There are 14 glaziers presently employed by The City.

Bricklayers' demands, stated in Prop O, are a five-dollar-a-day premium for workers in contact with raw sewage and 15 changes of coveralls per week for each bricklayer who works in the sewer system. The City employs between three and five bricklayers.

Prop P deals with the demands of The City's hod carriers who transport building materials on job sites. The nine City-employed hod carriers are asking for demands in line with the other union employees.

The largest unsettled union contract, Prop. Q, involves 366 City electricians.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 6 wants The City to provide coveralls for all City-employed electrical workers. The union also wants The City to furnish all necessary tools and safety equipment to the electricians, as well as increased pay for electricians who work at heights of 60 feet or higher.

San Francisco's electricians also want premium wages for men working in sewage treatment plants, or on equipment that has been removed from raw sewage.

Plumbers employed by The City want to limit their work week to 35 hours during the normal work week in Prop. R. For weekend work as well as for work performed before 6 a.m., they want overtime pay. The plumbers also want improved health care plans.

Under the present contract between The City and City-employed plumbers, the work week is 35 hours, but overtime is not paid for weekends if Saturday and Sunday fall during the five consecutive work days. Overtime is paid by The City only after eight-hour days or 40-hour work weeks.

The demands of San Francisco's sheet metal workers in Prop. S are similar to those of the plumbers. They want the work week to be defined as regular work week days, whereas The City defines the work week for them as five consecutive work days, each day lasting not more than nine hours with eight hours of work completed in that time.

UMI

Prop. U cont'd

bill (Prop. U) in local legislation, but they wouldn't touch it," Mike Davis, coordinator of the Yes on U campaign, said.

"So we decided to take it to the streets," Davis continued. "We had 150 people circulate the petition, mostly in shopping centers. In three weeks we got nearly 25,000 signatures - that's fast."

Prior attempts similar to Prop. U in state and local legislation failed to get enacted into law. The Baits bill, introduced to the state Legislature, called for landlords to give back 80 percent of their Prop. 13 rebate, but it failed on the floor.

On the local level, a bill sponsored by Robert Gonzales tried freezing San Francisco rents for six months, but it didn't get by the Board of Supervisors.

If passed, Prop. U would cause rents in San Francisco to be "rolled back" in December to the amount paid on June 6, 1978 (the date Prop. 13 passed).

From that base rent, San Francisco landlords would be required to pass on a proportionate share of their tax savings from 1978 to 1979 to their tenants, in the form of a rebate taken off the rent.

Davis gave an example of this proportionate share of tax savings. "If you paid 10 percent of the total rental cost of your building – say $1,000," he said, "you'd get 10 percent of the property tax rebate from Prop. 13, $100."

Landlords would be allowed to deduct from the tax rebates amounts for such factors as inflation, insurance and improvements, and pass on an adjusted rent for 1979.

The landlords would also have to tell renters how they figured the rebates. This means the landlord has to show the tenants the figures he used. These figures include the rents of other units, renovation costs to any or all units and property tax costs.

Another reason the landlords are freaking out is they have to disclose other tenants' rent figures," Davis said.

Prop. U contains a "retaliatory rebate clause" to protect tenants from unjust eviction. Davis explained this clause to mean that "landlords cannot throw you out for asking for the rebate. They can evict you only for just cause, such as a violation or disturbing the building."

If landlords are found guilty of violating this ordinance, if passed, they could be fined up to $500 for the first offense, and up to $3,000 for additional offenses.

The ordinance has a one-year life, expiring on Dec. 31, 1979.

Arguments for:

Davis' campaign for the proposition argues that landlords in San Francisco will make $50 million in profit this year, from commercial property alone.

"San Francisco has had an acute rental shortage for the past 10 years," Davis said. "There is a 2.5 percent overall vacancy rate in The City." Five percent is considered normal.

Opponents term this measure "rent control," but Davis argues it's not real rent control. "It has elements of rent control (stabilization of rents over a long period of time), but it doesn't set landlords profits. We're allowing them (the landlords) to keep returns. Real rent control would restrict their profits."

Arguments against:

Opponents of Prop. U said rent control ordinances are always introduced as temporary measures, but once established, are seldom removed.

Other arguments given by the opponents to the bill are the additional cluttering of municipal courts because of differences between landlord and tenant. It could also cause quality of rental units to deteriorate, causing the tax base to drop. And it could cause a shortage of quality rental units in The City due to large demand for low rent housing.

This last argument against U is what mostly concerns Don Finlayson, SF State housing director.

"Every time students come against demand, they lose," he said. "I hate to say it, but it's true. If the landlord has a choice to rent to students, as opposed to any other renters, the students will lose."

Finlayson says there would be no effects on university-owned housing if Prop. U passes, "but what we're fighting for is privately-owned housing for the students.

"I'm not too sure what the proposition is going to do to the whole population, but I'm pretty clear on what it's going to do to the students – it's going to hurt them."

Prop. V

Proposition V, called Jobs With Peace, is an initiative placed on The City ballot by the signatures of 19,000 San Franciscans after the passage of Proposition 13 in June.

If Prop. V passes, it would force the Board of Supervisors to demand the federal government cease spending tax money for wasteful military purposes, using it instead to provide peaceful jobs and services, such as those cut by Prop. 13.

The purpose of this proposition is to show the federal government that San Franciscans do not want their tax money spent on military purposes, but rather on peaceful pursuits.

Passage of Prop. V would not have any direct effect on federal government allocations to the military, nor on the cost of City government.

Arguments for:

* It is a solution to the unemployment and service cutbacks caused by Prop. 13 at the expense of the federal military budget.

* More jobs could be provided through peaceful use of tax money than through military spending.

Arguments against:

* Passage of this proposition would have no real effect on allocation of federal tax dollars.

* The initiative does not provide for feasible ways to combat the Prop. 13 cutbacks.

* Passage of such a declaration of policy by the Board of Supervisors would take up valuable board time.

Prop. W cont'd

If adopted by the voters, this policy would not cost the taxpayer additional tax dollars.

Arguments for:

Proponents of Prop. W say the voters of San Francisco approved a statewide initiative to decriminalize marijuana possession and cultivation six years ago. Since then, voters have consistently elected officials who campaigned against marijuana law enforcement. Nonetheless, proponents say these laws are still being enforced in The City.

Prop. W is a message to the elected city officials to change their priorities. Dennis Peron, once owner and operator of "The Big Top," and author of the proposition, wrote in a Prop. W argument "The message is clear. While marijuana laws can't be ignored without a change in state laws, they can be put at the lowest priority."

In effect, Prop. W would make marijuana possession and cultivation a crime like jaywalking. "You don't see police entrapping jaywalkers," Erik Garris, Yes on W coordinator, said.

Proponents are also tired of someone else's morality being imposed on an entire state. There was a lesson to be learned, they believe, with the prohibition of alcohol, when a sip of champagne was just as illegal as a joint is today.

Crimes such as rape, burglary and murder are on the rise because so much time is spent by the policy apprehending marijuana users and sellers, say Prop W backers.

Arguments against:

Opponents of the measure say that since it does not change the law, its effects would be negligible and is, therefore, ineffectual legislation. They are asking why the Board of Supervisors should take valuable time passing a resolution with no legal status.

Andy Klein, a member of the U.S. Labor Party, a group actively opposing passage of Prop. W, said elementary school children would be introduced to dangerous drugs if this measure passes, drugs that "will destroy their minds."

Some opponents believe the introduction of marijuana from Third World countries is an attempt by suppliers to undermine the American economy and exploit countries which receive only short-term benefits from the cultivation of marijuana.

Prop. X

Proposition X asks voters to decide whether or not San Francisco's charter should be revised by an elected charter commission. It also asks voters to select the 15 members who would constitute the commission.

The new commission would be financed by The City. As of yet, the amount of time to complete its work is unspecified. Pending legislation would put a two-year limit on the commission. The controller estimates the cost of this commission at approximately $375,500 for a two-year existence. After the commission completes its work, the revised charter would have to be approved by the voters of San Francisco.

Arguments for:

* The present charter is too detailed, dealing with too many trivial matters.

* Voters proved last June when they approved Proposition L that they want the charter updated.

* The two-part proposition contains a check on its candidates. If voters do not like the candidates in general, they can veto the entire proposition by voting no on the first part of X.

Arguments against:

* Charter revisions are already being made. Propositions A and B both deal with such reform.

* All past charter revision commissions have failed to streamline the charter. Another commission should not be appointed during these times of government cutback.

* Selecting 15 of the more than 100 candidates for the commission is too difficult a task for voters.

* The winning candidates might not be familiar enough with the workings of City government to make effective changes.

UMI

Prop. 5 cont'd

author Peter Hanauer, because the ban would be unenforceable in places such as bars and rock concerts.

In California's offices, smoking workers who share their workplace with non-smokers would have to refrain from lighting up, except in the smoking sections of lounges and cafeterias, or convince employers to set up separate offices for smokers and non-smokers or partition the existing space.

The costs of sign-posting and partition construction are in dispute. Proponents indicate the initial cost to state and local governments could "range from $10,000 to $600,000."

Opponents estimate the cost to taxpayers at $20 million. But proponents insist the $20 million figure was picked by its well-financed opponents after polling indicated the figure would upset tax-conscious voters.

The charges and countercharges over Prop. 5 are, for co-author Hanauer, mostly a smoke screen by tobacco companies to hide the health issue from the public.

For Hanauer, a lawyer in his mid-30s, and for many other Prop. 5 supporters, the most important issue is that "literally millions of people are affected, some of them very severely, by secondhand smoke." Hanauer cites statistics: 2.5 million Californians have lung or heart disease; 800,000 are allergic to cigarette smoke.

Proponents cite authority figures Dr. David Burns, former medical staff director of the U.S. Government Center for Disease Control, said tobacco smoke may cause "major and occasionally life-threatening problems to people with heart and lung disease."

The health issue is a limited one. Proponents cannot argue secondhand smoke causes cancer or heart disease, since there is no proof that it can, although literature from the American Lung Association said, "Involuntary smoking in disease development cannot be dismissed."

While many pro-5 backers are concerned with the health problems of secondhand smoke, others see the proposition as a way of telling smokers, "Your rights end where my nose begins."

Tim Moder, office manager of the Berkeley Prop. 5 headquarters and executive director of GASP, said he got involved with the group because, "I tried to get involved in other things, but any meeting I went to I got smoked right out of it."

For Moder and many others, the issue is protecting the health of non-smokers like himself who refuse to go to public places because of cigarette smoke.

"The initiative," Moder said, "is just like the civil rights law. We have the right to breathe air."

Beyond some proponents' zealous desire to breathe unpolluted air lies their anger at the tobacco industry, which has donated 99 percent of the $3 million No-on-5 campaign money.

"The tobacco industry governs people's attitudes toward tobacco," Moder said. "If you think it is all right to have a corporate giant brainwash you, then that's too much capitalism for me."

Some analysts have predicted tobacco companies will spend more than $5 million before the campaign is finished, which would be the largest amount ever spent by one side on a California initiative campaign. The previous record was $2.8 million spent by opponents of Proposition 15, the 1976 anti-nuclear power initiative.

The millions of dollars tobacco companies are donating is a small price for them to pay when compared to the $1.4 billion Californians spent on their products during the 12 months ending June 30. Although an industry spokesman estimated there might be a drop in sales amounting to $92 million if Prop. 5 passes, proponents have estimated that sales might drop as much as $204 million, 15 percent of California cigarette sales last year.

The campaign against Prop. 5 is directed by Woodward and McDowell, a veteran campaign consulting firm. Under the guise of Californians for Common Sense, Woodward and McDowell have avoided discussion of the financial threat to tobacco companies. Spokesmen against Prop. 5 will also not discuss the health issue.

No-on-5 media forces are focusing instead on the intrusion of "big brother" government, which they say is hidden under the mask of concern for the health problem.

Reading from a deck of index cards, Pat Cameron, a spokesman for Californians for Common Sense, ticked off the arguments against Prop. 5: "It's a nuisance law; costs too much for business and industry; citizens' tax money is diverted; unfair and unnecessary burden on law enforcement; it is an infringement on everyone's civil liberties; possible damage to the state business climate if it were to pass. And the mandatory $50 fine is ridiculous."

The anti-5 forces have waged a clever media campaign. Their billboards warn voters: "They're at it again. Vote No on 5." Who "they" are is left unexplained, as are their answers to the positions held by the Prop. 5 supporters.

Prop. 6 cont'd

and make a ruling. A teacher found guilty of homosexual charges would immediately be dismissed.

The San Francisco Board of Education, which would be responsible locally for conducting hearings should Prop. 6 become law, opposes the initiative as a threat to civil liberties.

"We haven't set up the machinery for such hearings yet," said Betty De Losada, a representative of the board. "Since we oppose the initiative, why should we?"

Barbara Holman, president of the San Francisco Parent Teacher Association, said the California PTA also disapproves of Prop. 6.

Under existing statutes, teachers can be dismissed and lose their credentials if found guilty of any sexual improprieties. Heterosexual offenders are subject to the same retribution as homosexuals.

Rev. Ray Batema, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Pomona, considers homosexuality an immoral, unnatural sin which should be publicly reprimanded. He is a strong and vocal supporter of Prop. 6.

Roman Catholic Archbishop John Quinn asserts that although homosexuality is morally wrong, the wording of Prop. 6 is vague, and it does not make a clear distinction between homosexual activity and orientation.

Among the political leaders against the Briggs Initiative are Gov. Jerry Brown, San Francisco Mayor George Moscone, Sen. Alan Cranston, Board of Supervisor President Dianne Feinstein and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wilson Riles. Even Ronald Reagan, an established conservative, has voiced disapproval of the initiative.

Prop. 6 is expected to get its most ardent backing on election day from Southern California. Prop. 6 campaign headquarters, alias Defend Our Children, are located in Briggs' home district of Fullerton.

One outspoken opponent of Prop 6 is Sally Gearhart, who teaches speech communications at SF State.

Gearhart, an up-front lesbian, teamed up with gay supervisor Harvey Milk to debate Prop. 6 with Briggs and Batema last month. The televised confrontation turned into a "free-for-all" in which issues were never properly defined, Gearhart said.

Gearhart claims Briggs' belief that gay instructors use the classroom to "recruit students" is "totally unfounded" and "without a shred of evidence."

"I didn't get where I am by being recruited," she said. "Nobody recruited me. And that's true of all the gay people I know."

Gearhart said she would have nothing but contempt for homosexual teachers who encouraged gay relationships with their students.

Gearhart believes Briggs has an ulterior motive to his Prop. 6 campaign.

"I think what he's trying to do is promote his own political career. He has chosen gay people as the scapegoat and thus turns our attention away from the other problems of society," Gearhart said.

Briggs staged a short-lived campaign for governor before the primaries.

Gearhart says Prop. 6's author is waging his campaign on the basis of voter ignorance, fear and bigotry. She thinks the possible effect of Prop. 6, if it is approved by the voters, will pervade beyond the schools. "Indirectly, the initiative affects us all – not just gay people. Already heterosexual folks are suffering under this and are included in the witch-hunts. Everybody will have to monitor their own actions and won't dare to touch anybody. And that's going to cut down on a lot of love and affection. It's going to build up a lot of fear in gay people who don't want to lose their jobs and in heterosexual people who'll be afraid that they'll be considered gay," Gearhart said.

Polls now show the voters of California are about evenly divided on Prop. 6. Earlier polls, such as one conducted by Mervyn Field in late August, showed that 61 percent of the voters were in favor of Prop. 6. Support at that time came mostly from Republican voters in non-metropolitan areas of the state.

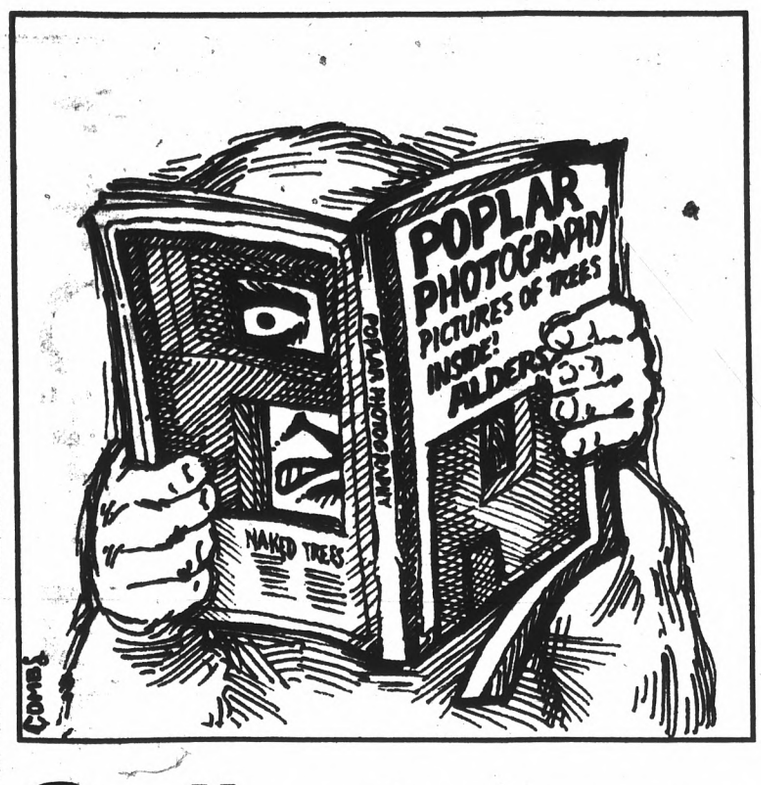
Phoenix recommends

San Francisco propositions

Prop. A	YES	Prop. Q	NO
Prop. B	YES	Prop. R	NO
Prop. C	YES	Prop. S	NO
Prop. D	NO	Prop. U	YES
Prop. E	NO	Prop. V	YES
Prop. F	NO	Prop. W	YES
Prop. G	YES	Prop. X	NO
Prop. H	NO		
Prop. I	YES		
Prop. J	NO		
Prop. K	NO		
Prop. L	NO		
Prop. M	YES		
Prop. N	YES		
Prop. O	NO		
Prop. P	YES		

California propositions

Prop. 1	YES
Prop. 2	YES
Prop. 3	YES
Prop. 4	YES
Prop. 5	NO
Prop. 6	NO
Prop. 7	NO
Prop. 8	YES



$30,000 a year ripped up

by Suzanne Genzano

Books and magazines are ripped up as well as ripped off at SF State's J. Paul Leonard Library, and the vandalism tears more than $30,000 a year from the library's budget.

Director Frank Schneider says he's seen the rip-up artists at work throughout his 30-year library career.

The vandalism ranges from ripping to razoring and occurs usually because a student is assigned to report on an article which is only available in the library reference section.

Schneider says the library replaces 6,500 pages out of its 90,000 magazines each year.

It costs about five dollars to replace a page, he said, and it takes an average of three months to get the replacement.

Schneider said vandalism costs eat into the library budget and ultimately cut down the time librarians spend helping students.

"We have to teach the students that they should have respect for the collective property of others, as well as their own."

Students spotting missing pages should report it to a librarian right away, he said.

"With all these journals and books, it's hard to keep track of them; a student must tell us if something is missing, or else we won't know."

Schneider says he doesn't know why students don't simply Xerox the articles. There's no solution to the problem, he said, because it's difficult to tell who's doing the razoring and when.

Associate Professor of Anthropology Luis Kemnitzer said the problem is "the lowest and worst crime any student could commit. By razoring out pages, a student is cheating his brothers and sisters who have to do the same reading assignment."

Kemnitzer said the vandilization of journals is the most expensive kind. Institutional subscriptions alone average $95.

"Institutions have to pay more (by 15 to 100 percent) for journal subscriptions because more people read an institution's copy than take out individual subscriptions."

Kemnitzer said the only reason he assigns his students reading in journals is to let them "have a chance to get into a professional publication and get the feeling of seeing what surrounds the assigned article."

The anthropology professor said he's run into razored journals in the course of his research.

The library's budget is tight, he said, and he sympathizes with that problem.

"Under their budget, journals are hard to replace," he said. "Also, the library has to buy the clothbound editions of a book. As you know, they are expensive."

Earlier, Schneider said that the theft rate for books is 2,354 a year. The J. Paul Leonard library holds about 470,900 books, which are currently unprotected because the library security system is still out of order.

The theft rate is low enough for Schneider:

"We do very well. The student body should be commended. Besides, you can't assume losses are the responsibility of students. We don't bar people from the community from using this library," he said.

Strike two against AS office manager

by Mike Grundmann

AS President Wayne Lukaris has fired office manager Toni Stadlman this week, for the second time this semester.

"I'm the only kamikaze who's gone down twice," Stadlman said after hearing the news Tuesday. He said he will fight the move "probably with a letter from my lawyer" on the grounds that a signed AS agreement contracts him to work until June 30, 1979.

If Lukaris doesn't rescind the firing, Stadlman said he will seek court action and a grievance procedure within the AS to invalidate Lukaris' charges of incompetence.

When Lukaris first fired Stadlman Sept. 20, AS members pointed out that the general manager position had not yet been approved to replace the post of office manager. The firing was rescinded.

Lukaris has charged Stadlman with regularly drinking beer in the AS offices, being asked to leave two campus offices in an "inebriated state," being "argumentative," not giving office staff proper direction and treating AS matters "in a frivolous nature."

Lukaris added in Tuesday's firing letter that Stadlman had a habit of sleeping overnight in the Student Union and "providing office space, telephone time and other gratuities to individuals running for office in the AS." He added that Stadlman had made no progress in rectifying past-mentioned problems.

"My response to these things is — so what?" Stadlman said. "The charges themselves are penny-ante bullshit." Stadlman maintains, as he has all semester, that he is being fired because he does not belong to Lukaris' political "camp."

"I think when Wayne receives a letter from my lawyer, he'll back down," Stadlman said. "Once it's established that the signed agreement is a legal contract, then we can go through a grievance board to challenge the charges." The board would consist of one member each chosen by Lukaris and Stadlman, plus two members chosen by the first two members.

Stadlman said he was not drunk when he visited the offices mentioned. only that there was beer visible in one office and that workers in the other office asked him to leave only because they were extremely busy.

"As far as 'gratuities' to political candidates, I'd let anybody use the office after hours," Stadlman said.

In other AS news:

* Lukaris said he will take no action against Barry Bloom, former AS Chief Justice, who was found this week to have violated the AS constitution by not enrolling in classes this semester. He said he will not ask Bloom to return to AS the $350 grant-in-aid Bloom received for the month of September before he resigned on Oct. 1. Lukaris maintains there is no stipulation that a grant-in-aid, made before classes start, obligates an AS member to enroll in classes for the upcoming semester.

Personnel in the Auxiliary Accounting Office, who administer the grants, were not available Wednesday afternoon to verify whether non-enrolled AS members may receive such grants, or whether they have authority to approve or deny a grant on that basis.

"The student member (of the Judicial Court)," the constitution reads, "shall be registered for no less than six and a half units at the time of their appointment and throughout their term of office."

* The AS Board of Directors will decide in a cabinet meeting Tuesday whether it will repay $22,000 to the Frederic Burk Foundation for an emergency loan made to the Physical Education Department last year. Lukaris said the board will "probably not" repay the loan, which is not legally binding.

The previous AS administration had accepted the loan under a verbal agreement that AS would repay the foundation.

Personnel in the four applicants for the general manager position — Stadlman, Bloom, James Salm, a graduate student, and Jeffrey Zable, a non-student. The AS board is scheduled to decide Tuesday, according to AS Assistant Legislature Speaker Sue Soderbergh, whether the GM position should still be instigated and, if so, when the application deadline, now past, should be extended.

Gay hot line

The Human Rights Foundation is financing a $100,000 a year "WATTS line which provides nationwide information about gay resources and individual gay problems.

The toll-free line is based in San Francisco. The number is 800-652-1401.

Operating hours are between 11 a.m. and midnight daily. The service may be available 24 hours a day by January.

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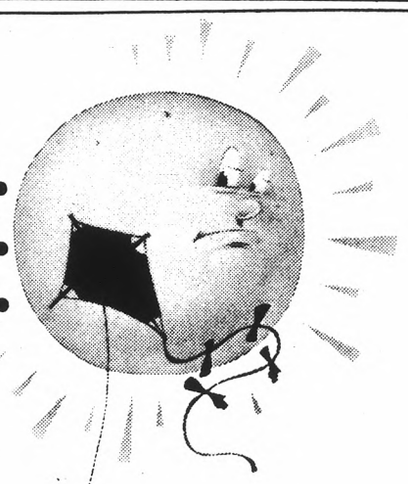
The sun. It's hot. But it's not electric.



Some solar technology is already here. If you want to heat your home, your water supply or your swimming pool, you can buy solar units today that will do the job. PG&E is currently involved in more than 80 solar projects to help Californians make better use of these heating systems.

But *heat* isn't *electricity.*

Manufacturing electricity from the sun's rays is a lot further off. The technology is not yet developed to convert the sun's energy into electricity in an efficient and affordable way. Meaningful amounts of electricity won't be coming from solar sources before the end of the century.

PG&E is working on such projects. For example, we are partners in building an experimental sunlight-to-electricity plant that will produce small amounts of power by the early 1980's. But the cost of this electricity will be about 30 times as much as that from a new conventional plant.

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Until solar electricity is ready, we must build other kinds of power plants. PG and E

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On Campus Interviews November 9

ISS SPERRY UNIVAC

A 'modern' science degree

by Coleen Crampton

SF State may have one of the nation's first degree-offering interdisciplinary sciences departments under a proposal by the Center for Interdisciplinary Sciences (CIS).

The interdisciplinary program would allow science and non-science students to mesh social, behavioral and humanistic/wholistic concepts with the natural sciences of astronomy, chemistry, geology, meteorology and physics.

The proposal establishes bachelor of arts and master's degree programs within CIS, according to Director George Araki.

If the Academic Senate (a faculty group) recommends the changes, the proposal will be reviewed by SF State President Paul Romberg, and finally, CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke.

"We hope to submit our proposal within the next few weeks," he said. "If our plan is approved we could be offering degrees within our program next fall."

At this time, interdisciplinary and physical science courses are combined in the center for the interdisciplinary curriculum.

Araki said other universities offer classes in biofeedback, wholistic health, Chinese medicine and acupressure, but "I know of no other program as extensive as CIS which exists."

Changes in general studies requirements have caused enrollment to drop severely in many physical science classes. "One example of this is 'The Physical World: Atoms and the Universe,' " said Araki. "We used to have nine or 10 sections of the course and now we only have one. As far as physical sciences are concerned, students want more basic, general courses."

The first step for the approval of the CIS proposal is evaluation by the Academic Senate. A group headed by Associate Provost Richard Giardina submits the proposal to a review process.

Graduate division Dean Donald Castleberry will evaluate the master's degree proposal and Associate Dean Larry Foster will evaluate the proposal for the bachelor of arts degree outlayed by CIS.

Said Foster, "This will be the second time that CIS has submitted their plan, so a lot of the original problems will have been worked out."

Giardina, Castleberry and Foster will consider the nature, justification, need and course clientele for a CIS department when they evaluate the proposal.

"We will have to consider the CIS proposal in respect to the resources we have at this campus," Foster said. "We have to know if there is questionable demand for such a program, the equipment and necessities involved and if the university can take on an additional degree program."

"When you're dealing with the same piece of pie you have to decide what you're going to give up by adding something new," Foster said.

If the Academic Senate recommends the CIS proposal, it will then be reviewed by President Romberg who will then recommend the proposal to CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke.

The CIS proposal might have to pass evaluation by the Post Secondary Commission, which regulates all programs at community colleges, private colleges and universities in California.

"As far as I see it," Foster said, "this proposal will only have to go to the Chancellor's office."

The types of courses offered by CIS are what makes the center unique in comparison to other physical science programs.

There are interdisciplinary science classes in art, writing and editing, world peace, human values, time and universe, humanities and photography as well as basic conceptual physical science classes which are carryovers from the physical science program.

Also included in the CIS curriculum are classes in biofeedback, wholistic health, Eastern body/mind systems, Chinese medical theory and acupressure.

Biofeedback in action. Photo by Michael Simon.

In the biofeedback class taught by Erik Peper, students learn the techniques of autogenic training and regulation of the mind and body through use of muscle tension readings, thermal feedback, electrodermal readings and EEG brain wave patterns.

"For every thought there is a corresponding body activity," Peper said. "Our movements tell us what we think and how we think it. By using autogenic techniques and self-regulation people have been known to ease menstrual cramps and glaucoma."

Self-regulation is also one of the main factors of the Chinese medicine and acupressure class taught by Angela Longo. Students learn to chart body readings and place them correspondingly on diagrams based on the five element theory and the Tao Te Ching of acupuncture.

Acupressure, or self-massage is applied to treat chronic pain and tension revealed by these chart readings.

As an alternative to the proposed CIS degree programs, students can get a single subject concentration teaching credential through the School of Education or pursue an independent major with a CIS directive in the School of Science, according to Araki

CHAIN gang hears tenant grumbling

Tenants can challenge unfair rent hikes simply by contacting the California Housing Action and Information Network (CHAIN) at its Bay Area office.

"The biggest problem is with landlords who are unwilling to pass Proposition 13 property tax savings on to their tenants," said Bob Adams of CHAIN's Oakland office.

"That's where we come in."

CHAIN helps angry tenants who feel rents were unfairly raised to organize tenant organizations called rebate committees.

"Over one-third of all new houses are being purchased by real estate people," Adams said. "There usually is more than one owner of a home to contact if there's a problem.

"We help get the tenant in touch with the proper people," he said.

CHAIN also aids tenants in legal efforts against landlords. "We suggest the case first be put in writing, then we offer advice," Adams said.

The network, started in January 1977, serves as an umbrella organization for other groups, including the San Francisco and Berkeley tenant Unions, San Francisco Rent Rebate Committee and the Santa Cruz Housing Coalition.

"We have support from all rent rebate campaigns," Adams claimed. "We want to enact rent rebate ordinances like San Francisco's Proposition U. All property owners will realize how serious we are."

CHAIN is located at 6529 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. It can be reached at 653-4613.

Science building decks the halls

Within the next three weeks, students going to classes on the first and ninth floors of the Physical Sciences Building at SF State will see something new along the stark, white walls – photographs.

James Kelley, dean of the School of Science, had the brainstorm.

"The walls in the science building are cavernous and bleak," he said. "By putting up these photos, the activities we do here in the School of Science will be visible to students passing by."

Kelley said the black-and-white photos, which depict students doing work in the various labs, will be poster size – about 3 feet by 3 feet.

The project is a trial program paid for by School of Science funds. The first two floors of the Physical Sciences Building will have eight to 10 photos to begin with. Kelley estimates the trial program will cost about $50.

If there is no vandalism to the pictures, said Kelley, more photos will be displayed

Kelley got the idea from a display he saw at Wood's Hole, an oceanographic institution located in Cape Cod, Mass.

"I want to de-mystify science," said Kelley. "When people see these pictures of everyday work here, they'll know what to expect when they take those classes."

Richard Simpson, an equipment technician in the Science Service Center, is taking the photos.

Simpson said he will do all the processing himself, free of charge. The only cost to be incurred is the photographic paper; chemicals and equipment are provided by the university.

"If we had to send out the photos for all 17 floors of the science buildings, it would cost about $5,000," Simpson said. "When I do it, the cost will be about $32 for the photographic paper."

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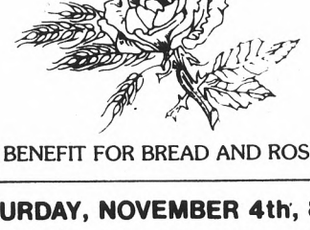

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Photograph © Jim Marshall

FRANCISCAN SHOPS
(A California State University and Colleges Auxiliary Organization)

SUMMARY COMBINED BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1978

ASSETS			LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES	
CURRENT ASSETS:			CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Cash:			Accounts payable	$182,445
On hand and in commercial accounts	$ 38,226		Accrued payroll and related expenses	20,090
Savings accounts	64,232	$102,458	Other accrued liabilities	32,040
Receivables:			Contract payable - current portion	7,200
Trade	15,515		Current portion of indebtedness to San Francisco State University	7,850
Vendors (returned book credits)	90,864	106,379	Total	249,625
Frederic Burk Foundation - current portion		4,500	CONTRACT PAYABLE - Noncurrent portion	27,600
Merchandise and supply inventories		495,121	Total	277,225
Prepaid expenses		4,029	FUNDS BALANCES	709,148
Total		712,487		
RECEIVABLE FROM FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION - Noncurrent portion		83,250		
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:				
Building	156,027			
Computer equipment	45,986			
Equipment, furniture, and fixtures	80,159			
Total	282,172			
Accumulated depreciation	91,536	190,636		
TOTAL		$986,373	TOTAL	$986,373

The above summary of financial condition has been prepared from the Franciscan Shops' audited financial statements, as reported upon by independent certified public accountants; their audit report is on file in the Franciscan Shops' office and is available for inspection upon request.

from page one

•faculty

part-time faculty are calling "Black Wednesday."

"A lot of students are going to get screwed throughout social sciences," said Anthropology Lecturer David Kemnitzer.

"The faculty response to all this will be to become less adventurous. They will alienate students who are attracted to the nifty, trippy stuff, not mainstream courses," he said.

Because of the large-scale cutbacks in staff, Gamble estimates at least 14 courses – the bulk of which are upper-divison – will be dropped from the Anthropology curriculum.

"The core of the program will remain intact," Gamble said. "We are really trying to eliminate low-enrollment courses."

Anthropology students, however, seem taken aback by the recent developments. Seta McCorkle, a 24-year-old junior, said the lecturers serve as key advisers in the department's graduate program.

Without them, she said, many students, including herself, may be forced to pursue advanced degrees elsewhere.

"If they don't rehire the part-time faculty, I'm probably going to have to transfer to another school," McCorkle said.

"On a personal level I feel betrayed. All of a sudden everything has changed. It's like a door slamming in your face."

McCorkle claims the department is "insensitive" to the problems faced by the part-time faculty and has failed to understand and "realize the direction of student trends" before it was too late.

"I can't say I like the way the chairman and the old guard anthropologists are dealing with it (declining enrollments)," she said. "They're retreating into their academic shells."

Brian Bertoli, 22, will graduate next semester from the program, but believes anthropology majors will be seriously hurt by the loss of faculty.

"By cutting out upper-division courses, some students may have to go to other schools to complete their study. It's too bad. The part-time faculty added a lot to the diversity of the department," he said.

Chairman Gamble said all courses attracting less than about a dozen students will be dropped next semester. Only "popular," introductory, required upper-division and core graduate courses will be offered again, he said.

Asked to explain his department's sagging enrollments, Gamble said simply: "A lot more people seem to be going for careers, like business."

BSS Dean Devere Pentony has appointed a task force to study changing student tastes in education and recommend a new faculty distribution within the school. That can only hurt other crippled programs such as sociology, which Pentony said will cut out at least five courses this spring.

Acting Provost Ianni said the sociology department has been consistently falling short of FTE targets, despite efforts by Pentony to make the goals "more realistic."

This semester sociology garnered 376 FTE, 54 less than expected.

Even the large psychology department – 67 FTE under projections – will be cutting back about 15 part-time faculty, according to Chairman Walter Coppock.

Only experimental upper-division courses, however, are slated to be dropped entirely. The rest of the slack will be taken up in the form of fewer available sections of some psychology courses.

"It's a difficulty, but not a catastrophe," Coppock said. "I think we will continue to lose enrollment, anybody who looks at demographics will agree."

Of all SF State Schools, Behavioral and Social Sciences seems to be worst hit by stagnating enrollments. Ten full-time faculty positions have been pared recently from its total allocation, according to Ianni.

Pentony believes the result may mean lowered academic expectations. "We're beginning to realize that we can't offer every class every semester," he said. "We don't have the enrollment."

But BSS here is doing relatively well compared to the bleak FTE picture painted at other state universities. Even at SF State it isn't the only school with departments in trouble.

In the School of Humanities, the World and Comparative Literature Department has its back to the wall and is being closely surveyed by the administration.

Reaching a high of 140 FTE in fall 1971, the program has slowly declined, slipping to just 68 this semester. The number of courses offered have been trimmed from about 26 to 18.

"If we are going to continue offering a degree program, we can't go lower (in FTE) than where we are now," said Chairman Richard Wiseman. "Our department is down to the bare minimum."

Said Wiseman: "Comparative lit is a totally elective thing. Those who don't care about jobs come here."

Although Comparative Literature is the school's only declining department, Humanities Dean Leo Young believes in its merits and steadfastly refuses to consider phasing out the program.

"You can't run the university like it is a stock market, buying and selling," Young said. "Liberal arts is the backbone of education."

Young said the program – staffed by outside Humanities professors – may drop its present undergraduate foreign language requirement to bolster enrollment. The word "world" was added to Comparative Literature Department's title because it was believed most students didn't understand what the program was about, according to Young.

The School of Education this semester, plagued by post-Proposition 13 enrollment problems, is suffering drops in its Elementary Education and Educational Administration programs. However, according to FTE statistics this semester, increasing numbers of students are going into nursing and special education, possibly because job opportunities are better in those fields.

In the School of Science total enrollment has increased this semester, but Biology dropped almost 100 FTE from last year's total. Attracting 839 FTE this fall, the department has steadily declined in enrollment since its peak of 1,033 in 1974.

Biology Chairman William Wu attributes the drop to work-oriented students, the field's tight job market and the program's tough degree requirements.

Approximately 10 of the department's 45 part-time faculty will not be rehired in the spring, according to Wu.

And for the first time, he added, biology professors will be actively urged to go out and recruit high school students.

Even Biology 330, known as "Human Sexuality," has been suffering sagging enrollment as of late, Wu said. The enormously popular course usually attracts some 700 students, but this time that figure is closer to 500.

That decline alone is responsible for a loss of about 40 FTE, almost exactly the number of FTE the department needed to meet its goal this semester.

•business

not believe the boom has leveled off for business. "Thousands of new jobs are created every year. There will always be a need for people in business, unless the economy falls apart, but then, everything will fall apart."

Although he's not against the school's growth, Seebus said he would like to see the university change its pattern of planning.

"We're always looking at the job cycle right now. We need to develop a curriculum to predict the needs of the future," Seebus said.

The next trend Seebus sees will be in the direction of information design and processing and in data systems, meaning more job openings for computer science specialists, engineers and other data handlers.

The School of Business has a Department of Data Systems and Quantitative Methods (DSQM) with an FTE enrollment of 398 this fall.

DSQM is the third largest of Business' eight departments, behind Accounting (566 FTE) and Management (414 FTE). Marketing is fourth with 248 FTE.

According to a *Chicago Tribune* report on a national College Placement Council survey in September, the best job offers received by 1978 graduates went to those who majored in engineering, business-related fields and scientific areas.

Half of the 24 areas in which jobs were offered were directly related to business. Although engineering accounted for half of the 14,000 job offers, business offers totaled about 6,000.

The School of Business here conducts no survey of its graduates, but Cunningham said one is planned

Placement Office statistics show that 250 students went through interviews with employers in last spring's placement program. Only 71 responded to a survey this summer.

Fifty of those 71 were business majors or graduate students. Of the 13 accounting majors interviewed, nine are now working at an average salary of $13,000. Six of 11 business administration majors interviewed are now working, at an average salary of $12,000.

Four of the eight marketing majors interviewed are now working, at an average salary of $10,000. Of the nine master's degrees in Business Administration candidates interviewed, six are now working as accountants with an average salary of $14,000.

To help students in finding jobs, Cunningham would like to locate a branch of the Placement Office in the School of Business. Some faculty chairmen and most business-oriented student clubs also help in arranging contacts and speakers for future employment.

With the growth "looking promising" for the next 10 years, said Cunningham, there should be "some shuffling done" to accommodate more business students and faculty.

He hopes the renovation of the Old Science Building will be completed soon for the School of Ethnic Studies, the History Department and other faculty offices now being housed in the same building as Business.

"But not even this building will be big enough for the demand. We now offer 504 sections of only 166 courses. The 1,000 students who couldn't get into classes this fall represent a demand unfulfilled because of lack of space," said Cunningham, who has just been appointed to the campus' Facilities Planning Committee.

Graduate courses offered in the evening and in the afternoon are drawing students over age 30, said Cunningham.

The School of Business operates on a higher faculty to student ratio to help admit more students into classes. This current 22:1 ratio could be as low as 17:1, according to state Department of Finance regulations.

Cunningham said the School of Business has about 160 faculty, including part-time positions.

The dean attributed the growth of the school to more than the job market's supply-and-demand.

"We're telling the business community we're here through personal contacts." Cunningham is a member of the Business Advisory Council, which includes representatives from San Francisco's downtown firms and companies.

The school has also sponsored luncheons and special programs for businessmen in The City.

One of the biggest plans for the future is a concentration in small business and a center for the development of small business.

Cunningham described the center as an institute which would offer services from key universities. It would involve a cooperative effort among schools of business, law, engineering, science and psychology.

•attack

She wasn't all right. The Health Center discovered a concussion and sent her to Franklin Hospital where she stayed for two days. Debera has had headaches and a sore neck ever since, for which she needed therapy every day for two weeks. She still goes twice a week.

Inspector Al Matteoni of the San Francisco Police Department, who is in charge of the case, said the only description he has of the assailant is that of a black man in his 50s.

"I have no witnesses," he said, "and I'd be damned grateful for anything you (*Phoenix*) can dig up."

"People just don't want to get involved," Matteoni said, "that's the usual circumstance. People think, 'As long as it's not me, I don't give a damn.' But we need their help. We're only as good as the people on the streets."

To aid the police investigation, *Phoenix* will accept any information regarding the incident at HLL 207. Or call 469-2084. Names will be kept confidential.

Strike rally

A national "Week of Resistance, marking the 10th anniversary of the SF State strike and aimed at mobilizing opposition to the Bakke decision, will be celebrated Nov. 6-12 by three SF State student groups.

La Raza, the Asian Student Union and the Pan-Afrikan Student Union will take part in the activities.

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John Travolta, Karen Lynn Gorney

"THE GRADUATE" (PG)
Dustin Hoffman, Katherine Ross
Fri. & Tues.: "Fever": ONCE ONLY at 8:35
"Graduate": 6:35, 10:40
Sat. & Sun.: "Fever": 4:25, 8:35
"Graduate": 2:30, 6:35, 10:40

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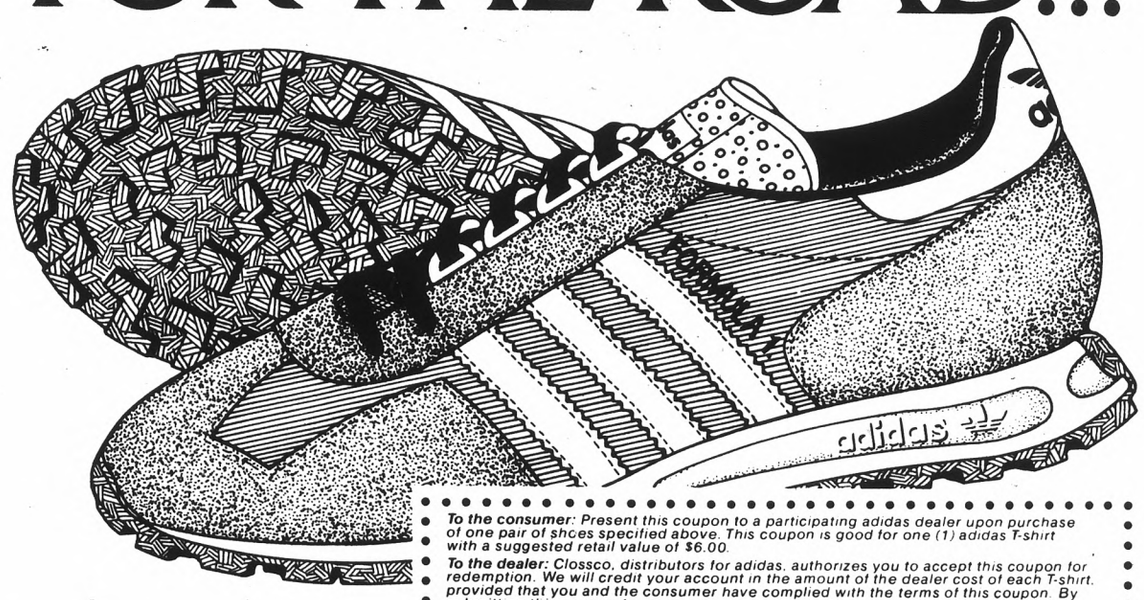

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Now you see it, now you

by Kathy Mulady

Lights dimmed and strains of Beethoven's ninth filled the air at the Phoenix Theater of Magic on San Francisco's Broadway. Thirty people, sipping drinks at small round tables, anxiously waited for the show to begin.

Suddenly the stage flooded with light. Out of nowhere he appears – a slight figure dressed in a white bolero outfit, trimmed with glittering sequins.

Tony Slydini. The Great Slydini – is a world famous magician, master of sleight of hand and misdirection.

Slydini remains on stage for a short time, mesmerizing his admirers by cutting a rope into tiny pieces then magically restore it again.

But the real beauty of Slydini's magic emerges when he moves into the audience.

"The true essence of magic is being able to fool one person as easily as a thousand," Slydini says, his Italian accent still thick even though he left his homeland almost 50 years ago.

Slydini produces two white scarves and invites a muscular young man in the audience to tie them together as tight as possible. The man ties two square knots, pulls them tight and returns it to Slydini who makes a face and asks him if that's the best he can do?

The young man ties another knot and pulls even tighter this time. Slydini takes the scarves and hands them to a girl, asking if she could untie them. She gives him a hopeless look and says it would be impossible.

Slydini takes the scarves from her, passes his hand quickly over the knot in a smooth motion, and they are immediately separated. The young man stares in disbelief.

Returning to the stage, Slydini demonstrates his expertise with 10 metal rings which he first passes around the audience for inspection. Satisfied, he collects the rings and proceeds to pass them through each other, forming a chain, the Olympics emblem, and other designs.

He asks for a volunteer to come on stage and try to separate the rings. A young man steps up and tries, with no success. The magician takes the rings in one hand and immediately they fall apart.

Slydini comes up with another idea. He asks the young man to sit on a chair on stage and tells him he has the chance of a lifetime. The great Slydini is going to teach him how to do a trick, if he is smart enough.

This is Slydini's chance to demonstrate his theory of "misdirection" that has made him famous.

He seats the man in the chair, places the magic metal rings around his neck and a pile of paper napkins on his lap. Taking one of the napkins, he forms it into a small ball and says he will show how to make it disappear.

Slydini makes a series of mysterious motions, holding the ball in his right hand. With subtle actions and remarks, he manages to "misdirect" the man's attention to such an extent that when he throws one of the balls over the subject's right shoulder, it goes by unnoticed.

> 'Watch very closely this time,' he warns. . .

At one point, Slydini actually sets one of the paper balls in the space between the man's chest and the metal rings around his neck. It goes completely undetected by the subject, who actually believes the balls are disappearing and can't understand why the audience is in a fit of hysterical laughter.

Slydini's show lasts about an hour and is preceded by a few local and amateur magicians.

Slydini, however, is the main attraction at the Phoenix Theater, where he appears whenever he isn't traveling.

He is soon leaving on a tour of South America, Cuba, Mexico and Canada. He has just returned from a European tour.

Slydini also travels extensively throughout the United States. He has been a guest on the Dick Cavett show several times, lectures on his theory of misdirection and close-up magic (which he has developed more completely than any other magician in the past) and has recently published a book including 900 pictures illustrating his illusions.

If you wait around in the lobby after the show, and are lucky, Slydini may come around, willing to show some of the close-up magic that has made him famous. His most well-known trick, which he developed himself many years ago, is called "Torn and Restored Cigarette Trick."

He performed it for a small group after the show. Handing a woman a cigarette, he asked her to tear the paper, pour the tobacco into his hand, crumple the paper into a small ball and place the paper on top of the tobacco pile. Slydini then closed his hand, and when he opened it again, the cigarette was whole. Closing his hand again, the cigarette disappeared, and the tobacco pile returned, with the small ball on top, as if it had been there all along.

Slydini took a seat at a semi-circular table, and asked his confused subject to sit across from him. He laid seven coins on the table and asked her to count them.

"Okay," he said. "I'll put four coins in my right hand, and three coins in my left hand. How many in my right hand?" He hid the coins in a closed fist.

"Four."

"How many in the other?"

"Three."

"That's what you think!" laughs Slydini. "You weren't watching." He opens his right fist. The coins were gone; then his left hand. there were all seven!

"I can make the coin pass through the table," he says, selecting one from his hand, a trace of amusement on his wrinkled face.

"Now watch very closely this time," he warns. He puts his left hand under the table to catch the coin and taps the coin on the table three times. Suddenly it was gone. He brought his left hand from under the table, and there was the coin!

He repeated the trick several times, no one caught on to the deception: the bewilderment just grew.

Comments from the group as they left the theater ranged from total disbelief to those with logical minds who wouldn't be able to sleep until they had figured out the trick.

And then there were those of us who walked away believing maybe there really is such a thing as magic.

Photos of The Great Slydini by David Peterson

When is a phone booth not a phone booth?

by Michael Molenda

Don't try to use the phone booth on the first floor of the Arts and Industry Building. There is no slot to drop a dime. There is no receiver to talk through. In short, there is no phone.

The booth currently houses the first "phone booth gallery" of the semester.

More than 100 pieces of 2 inch by 2 inch artwork are displayed upon the booth's narrow walls. A sampling of miniature sculptures sit atop the ledge normally reserved for a telephone book. That is, if the booth *was* normal, which it is not.

The phone booth gallery is more than the frivolous venture of a few art students, however.

"The phone booth gallery is a little sarcastic protest," said Bill Scholer, student coordinator of the gallery project. "The only space art students have to show their work is this phone booth."

And that's the way it is. SF State's School of Creative Arts does not have a proper gallery to showcase student and professional talent. And this is not just an aesthetic concern; graduate students in art must produce a show to complete their studies.

The department has attempted to procure art gallery space for some time.

In an interdepartmental correspondence between former Creative Arts Dean J. Fenton McKenna and former Vice President of Business Affairs Franklin Sheehan dated Nov. 29, 1973, the importance of establishing a gallery was articulated.

"I can think of no greater need we have on this campus," wrote McKenna, "than a gallery and museum. Every major art department of a university in this area has a gallery or museum. We are the single exception, though we have one of the strongest art departments on the West Coast."

A telephone survey of California State University and College campuses taken last spring by art professor John Ihle revealed this is still the case. SF State is the only school in the system without a gallery. Hayward State and Sacramento State have two galleries. Humboldt State and Long Beach State have three.

The situation entered its most recent phase Nov. 8, 1977, when art professor Dennis Beall petitioned the Academic Senate with the gallery question. A memo from then-Provost Donald Garrity (who was absent at the senate meeting) stated the gallery lounge, behind the Student Union, was to be turned over to the Physical Education Department.

The lounge was used sporadically as a makeshift gallery, and Creative Arts hoped to retain and improve its function as such.

"We have petitioned again and again for exhibition space," said Beall, "and at this point our department feels the educational priorities in this institution are totally screwed up. There is no acknowledgement of the value of the visual arts."

Vice Chairman David Tabb expressed doubts "about the ability of the senate to remedy the priority problem." He suggested the Art Department take direct action.

On Nov. 28, 1977, the art department took direct action.

On that date, a memorandum composed by Beall and co-signed by a number of art professors, was sent to SF State President Paul Romberg protesting the assignment of the gallery lounge to the PE Department.

And so we come to the current status of the art gallery question.

"No progress has been made at this time," said Acting Provost Lawrence Ianni. "But I happen to know President Romberg personally places a high priority on getting to some solution as far as the gallery is concerned."

Ianni suggested calling Vice President of Administrative Affairs Konnilyn Feig for a more thorough update.

But a member of Feig's staff stated "this office doesn't know anything about that (the art gallery)."

A call to Bradford Pringle of Academic Planning to research the question of priorities in assigning campus space elicited this response:

"Is this about the gallery lounge? I really don't want to get embroiled in that discussion. It's a very emotional issue."

If you haven't already guessed nothing is happening.

But Dean James A. Bravar of Creative Arts expressed optimism on the establishment of a campus gallery.

"The proposal is under advisement right now, and some decision should be made hopefully by next semester," said Bravar.

"When I came to this post last year, it (the gallery) was one of the first things I started on having come from Long Beach State which had one of the best galleries in the state."

Bravar added that the phone booth gallery was a great idea.

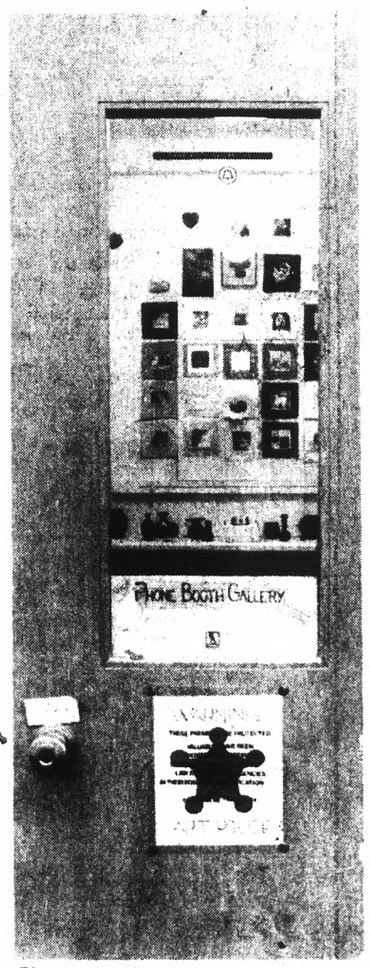
"But I don't have any 4-inch artwork to submit," he said.

The Art Department is not optimistic, however.

"We've come close and been put off before," said art teacher Carol Law. "The Music Department has its concert halls and the Drama Department has its theaters, but the Art Department has nothing."

"I'm going to be quiet about the gallery now," sighed Beall. "If you rant and rave about something too long, you lose your credibility. This whole thing has been an exercise in futility."

Inside the phone booth gallery. Maximum capacity is two art lovers.



Photos by Mike Simon.

UMI

A Berkeley novelist invokes ghost police state

by Gene Zbikowski

"Lay My Body On The Line," by Floyd Salas. Y'Bird Books, $4.95. There will be a "book party" for the novel today from 3 to 5 p.m. in front of the campus bookstore. Floyd Salas will be there to discuss his work.

Don Juan, Carlos Castaneda's infamous brujo, held that reality is a social conspiracy of psychological reinforcement. A chair remains a chair only as long as everyone agrees to the fact. Don Juan used psychedelic drugs to break the hold of reality and enter another world.

But another world also appears when society's normal reinforcement of ideas in an individual is broken. This is what happened to Roger Leon, the hero of Floyd Salas' new novel.

Most of us grow up and live in a world free from major crises. While chance deals us misfortunes, these are not so severe as to break our grasp on society's definition of reality. But for Roger, "Reality itself is twisted and stacked against him by an absolute force, and there is absolutely no chance that *they* will not get him."

As a child during World War II, Roger loses his mother. As a teen-ager in the 50s, he marries and finds himself stifled by the philistine lifestyle of the period.

Roger gets in a barroom fight with an off-duty cop and does time in jail. Then a vaguely Marxist older brother commits suicide. The family heritage goes back to when California was part of Mexico; in racist America Roger's position is unclear. He is neither white nor Chicano nor black.

This realistic combination of circumstances pushes Roger into unreality. Dealing dope in the early 60s, Roger's drug bust paranoia gets out of hand. His wife commits him to a mental hospital, where Roger believes the doctors are part of the police state.

Roger's paranoia puts him in another world. . .

Roger's paranoia puts him in another world which has its own logic and rules. It is similar to Don Juan's "state of non-ordinary reality," because it affords a cockeyed view of our society.

As a man of knowledge, Don Juan was able to leave behind the petty games of his culture and grasp the essence of life. Similarly, Roger's paranoia enables him to see the system behind seemingly random forces.

Roger is crazy, not because he thinks a police state exists, but because he thinks it is overt and not covert. Where Roger sees everyone as conscious conspirators, Don Juan understood those blind forces in society which reward conformity and punish black sheep.

For example, one reality is that this country's spy agencies conspire together. The political police of the FBI and the drug police of the Drug Enforcement Administration exchange information; this is overt conspiracy.

The quiet conspiracy of our culture. . .

But there is also the quiet conspiracy of our culture. This conspiracy works through tradition, through the male and female roles children are taught, through the prejudices handed down by the old generation to the new.

Joseph Stalin put it this way: "Men do not make history according to the promptings of their imagination, or to whatever enters their heads. Every new generation encounters definite conditions already existing, ready-make, when that generation was born . . . It is men who make history, but only to the extent that they correctly understand the conditions they found ready-made, and only to the extent that they know how to change those conditions."

The quiet conspiracy of culture is a powerful force for maintaining the status quo. It is the force which produces a common definition of normalcy and reality among policemen and psychiatrists, millionaries and housewives and all the other members of society.

Through the wild suspicions of Roger, Floyd Salas questions both open suppression (Who killed Malcolm X?) and society's automatic rejection of change and new ideas.

Salas' stream of consciousness style, his cinematographic eye ("The mirror's edge is beginning to lose its silver paint from so many wettings and is turning black as ink on the edges of a blotter and rings his face with a cancerous black noose."), and his command of rhythm are well-suited to the task.

From the point that Roger is committed to a mental hospital, the novel follows his efforts to protect himself from society's definition of reality and his efforts to keep touch with humanity. A climax is reached at the 1968 SF State strike.

One defense mechanism is sexism. For Roger, women are security blankets, ornaments, dispensers of sex and love. But this attempt to keep women at a safe distance by negating part of them betrays Roger. In every flirtation and relationship he sees "a lousy attempt to trap him through sex. Even love is under police control."

Another defense is extreme individualism and egocentricity. One of Roger's lovers complains, "You always think of yourself! You think everything is planned to revolve around you! Just you!"

The character Salas has created, Roger, is a reflection of ourselves. Although set in the anti-war and anti-racism protests of the late 60s, Roger is a real, contemporary figure. But in creating Roger, Salas has eliminated all other characters from his novel. We never know what Roger's lovers and friends think; they never become real individuals.

In doing this, Salas has got himself in a bind. He cannot resolve Roger's conflicts because they cannot be resolved on an individual level. Individualism, a constituent part of the culture and society Salas condemns, has trapped Salas.

This greedy individualism cannot solve such problems as police repression, racism and sexism. The metaphysical optimism and blissed-out state with which Salas leaves Roger is unconvincing.

The people are crystallizing their experience

An alternative would have been for Salas to have recognized this truth discovered by Marxist Lucky: "The people are continuously crystallizing their experience while the individual strays away from the people, ignores their life, loses all understanding of the reason and sense of his own life and, drained of all strength, drags out a miserably mean and drab existence, in denial of his high creative mission, i.e., the organization of collective experience in the form of ideas, hypotheses and theories."

Salas has created a character and written a novel which accurately reflects our society. This is no minor accomplishment. But although Salas analyzes the problems of our society, he does not indicate a way out.

The German writer Wieland Herzfelde had this to say about writers like Salas: "Many of the poets in capitalist countries, who themselves do not hope, do not struggle, who only see the negative – they make it easier for their younger, stronger contemporaries to raise their fists against the system in which all suffer."

'Comes a Horseman' doesn't

by David Hern

It hurts when a masterful film director puts his heart and soul into a film no one seems to understand but himself.

This happened to Stanley Kubrick with "Barry Lyndon," a noble effort by a genius director that failed miserably. It happened to Ingmar Bergman with "The Serpent's Egg" and to John Boorman with "The Heretic."

The disappointment of these films is compounded by the knowledge of what these directors are capable of. From genius we expect genius, but even Van Gogh painted a few lousy pictures.

For a while, it seemed Alan J. Pakula was immune to these lapses. After a chain of perceptive, challenging motion pictures like "Klute," "The Parallax View" and "All the President's Men," it appeared we had encountered a new master.

"Comes a Horseman" is his newest film. The title is an unfinished sentence and, unfortunately, so is the film.

While Pakula's previous films were characterized by high-powered drama and riveting indictments of the omnipresent powers we call institutions, "Comes a Horseman" is characterized only by torpidity and miniscule effect.

The story revolves around the last of the independent ranchers (Jane Fonda) struggling to survive in the face of industrialism at the end of World War II. With the help of a wayward horseman (James Caan) she attempts to round up enough cattle to make her business lucrative and survive the pressures of a land mogul (Jason Robards), who is slowly buying out the entire basin to monopolize the cattle industry. In turn, the land mogul is being forced out of existence by embryonic oil companies who are test-blasting for well sites in the area and buying up title deeds at the same time.

All of the characters involved are under a great deal of spiritual and emotional pressure. The only people who don't feel the intensity of the situation are the audience.

This is for several reasons. Foremost being the lethargic pace of the film. There is too much time devoted to shots capturing the beauty of the earth these people so treasure. The shots succeed so well the land develops a more intricate personality than the people. Laurels are certainly owed to cinematographer Gordon Willis for accomplishing this. It is an interesting concept, but one that doesn't hold through a two-hour film.

The absence of character development is particularly disappointing in a Pakula film. It was under his direction in "Klute" that Jane Fonda won an Academy Award. Here, it seems as if he is working with her for the first time. She is masculine and reclusive, and that's about it. The only explanation for her behavior is an almost irrelevant scene in which she mentions being seduced by the Robards character many years before.

Michael Small's score is compelling and dramatic almost antithetical to the story it plays behind.

"Comes a Horseman" presents an interesting cinematic dichotomy. The film, with its grandiose visual impressions, commands interest and involvement, but delivers very little.

It is as if the orchestra leader tapped his baton on the podium and then left the stage.

Q: Did we? A: We did!

The following announcement is an exercise in literary de-evolution.

Tell "The General" to forget it. No Way. He waited and waited to buy his tickets. Thought there would always be a seat for him.

Well, not even Booji Boy can help now. THE DEVO CONCERT AT THE OLD WALDORF HAS SOLD OUT SOLD OUT SOLD OUT.

No, don't bother with what day it is, you can't go. Next time be more intelligent and prompt in your choice of venues.

Now, burn this paper. You blew it. And that's devo.

Poetry festival at Palace of Fine Arts

Here's another event for the cultured: the San Francisco International Poetry Festival.

The festival, scheduled in three separate "programs," will be at the Palace of Fine Arts Nov. 4-5.

Program I begins Satruday at 7:30 p.m. and features Lawrence Ferlinghetti, David Meltzer, Ntozake Shange and Ann Waldman.

Program II is Sunday at 1 p.m. and includes readings by Erica Jong, Kate Millet and Kathleen Fraser.

The "Grande Finale," or simply Program III to non-romantics, spotlights William Burroughs, Michael McClure, Ishmael Reed and Carol Lee Sanchez.

Tickets for the event are available at SF State's Poetry Center, City Lights Books, Cody's Bookstore and all Bass outlets. Fee for literary bliss is $5 in advance and $6 at the door.

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sports

Tom Harvey dribbles the ball (left) and then kicks it past the goalie (right) for one of his four goals in the Gator's 8-0 trouncing of the University of the Pacific on Tuesday. Photos by Michael Simon.

Kickers clinch league tie, await NCAAs

by Michael Torcellini

"It's at this time of the season that I wake up every morning with a knot in my stomach," Gator sophomore goalie Scott Ludwig said this week.

With the NCAA Western Regional playoffs just around the corner, SF State's soccer team has made the turn and all but crossed the finish line in its season after clinching a tie for first place in the Far Western Conference with a 3-0 defeat of Hayward last Saturday.

The victory was the Gators' third straight shutout win, and boosted their overall record to 8-2, while extending their unblemished conference record to 5-0.

But despite last weekend's shutout win, the Gators must pass a final obstacle this Saturday when they face UC Davis there at 2 p.m. for the final regular season game.

"All we need is a tie against Davis, and we'll finish in first place," Gator Coach Lu Sagastume said.

Chico State is presently in second place due to its lone defeat to the Gators, and UC Davis is in third because of its losses to Chico State and Sacramento State.

"We're at a place now, where we know we're good," Sagastume says. "We're trying to prove to the people associated with the league (the people who determine the playoff schedule) that we are the best."

Information about the playoffs is "up in limbo with the exception of the dates" (they start Nov. 11), according to Sagastume. "I'm not certain if it's the countrywide rankings or our winning our league that will determine the playoff positions.

We haven't been ranked in the top four teams in the West Coast as yet," Sagastume says. Those top four teams are Chico, Davis, Seattle Pacific and Hayward. SF State has beaten both Chico and Hayward so far.

"Recognition isn't important to us," senior Toby Rappolt says, "because if you grew up playing soccer you realize soccer was always second-class to everything else. That used to bother me when I was younger, but it doesn't anymore."

"I hope winning our league automatically puts us into first place to the playoffs, but it might all depend on how we're ranked," Sagastume explains. "If it's the ranking we would probably be in third place and have to play the second-place team on their turf."

Sagastume says the reason his Gators aren't ranked is because "we sent our scores in late in the season. But I was under the assumption that if we won the league we would receive the first place playoff spot."

"Recognition isn't important to us"

A conference championship this year [illegible] second year in a row they've been at the top of the league. The year before in 1976 the Gators finished last with an [illegible].

"I think from now on SF State will have established a dynasty in the FWC," said Sagastume.

Success for the Gators in the future seems almost inevitable, as they'll lose only three players to graduation this year, Toby Rappolt, Tim Pidgeon and Alberto Elizalde, according to Sagastume.

In addition, two of the Gators' top four scorers are freshmen. Mike "Winkie" Graham has five goals and Nakul Reddy four.

"The success of last year brought us new players anxious to play in our program," Sagastume says. "A lot of players are attracted by the fact they know they're going to learn something by playing here."

Sagastume is difficult on his players, but they don't seem to mind.

"This is like a professional team, but no one's getting paid," said Rappolt.

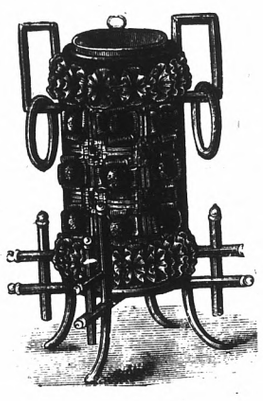
"I'm a very demanding coach," Sagastume says. "I don't think we've reached the top of our potential, and so I'm still trying to teach my players new things."

"Each game we get better," sophomore goalie Scott Ludwig said.

"Because we keep learning something from game to game, we'll never really reach our potential," Pidgeon says. "Lou keeps moving our goals beyond our reach. It's like a chapter in a book; once you've learned one, you go on to the next and then the next."

Because of the players' dedication, Sagastume can set higher than usual goals for the team.

"My goal is for us to play like the World Cup teams," he said. "Like I always try to tell my players, if we want to get to the moon we have to shoot for Mars. And you know we might be National Champions, but we still won't be where I want us to be."



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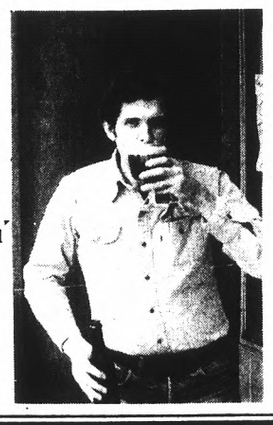

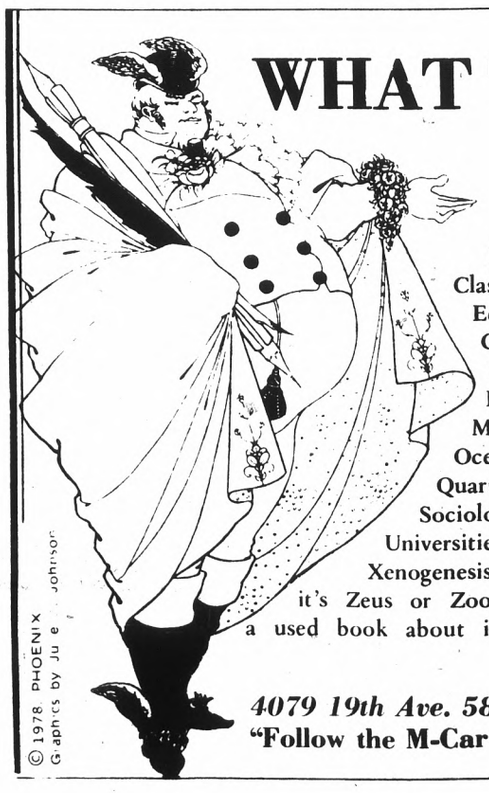

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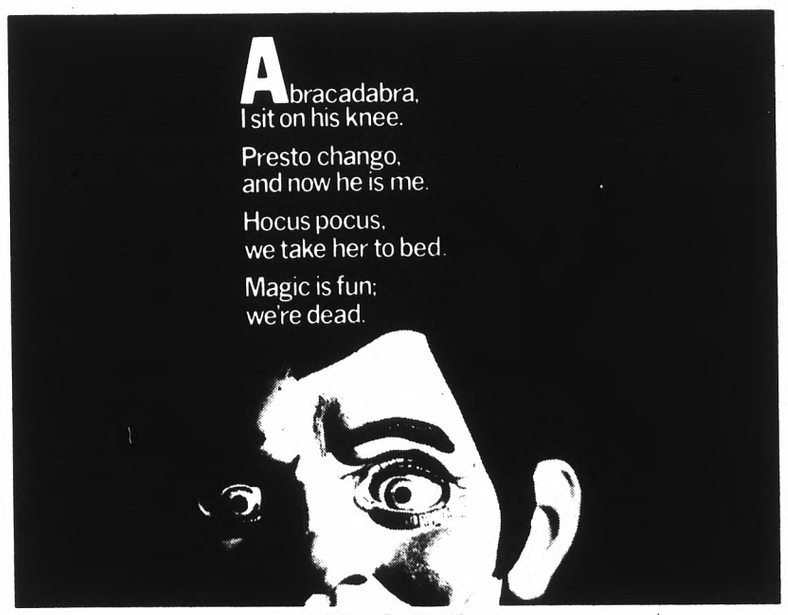

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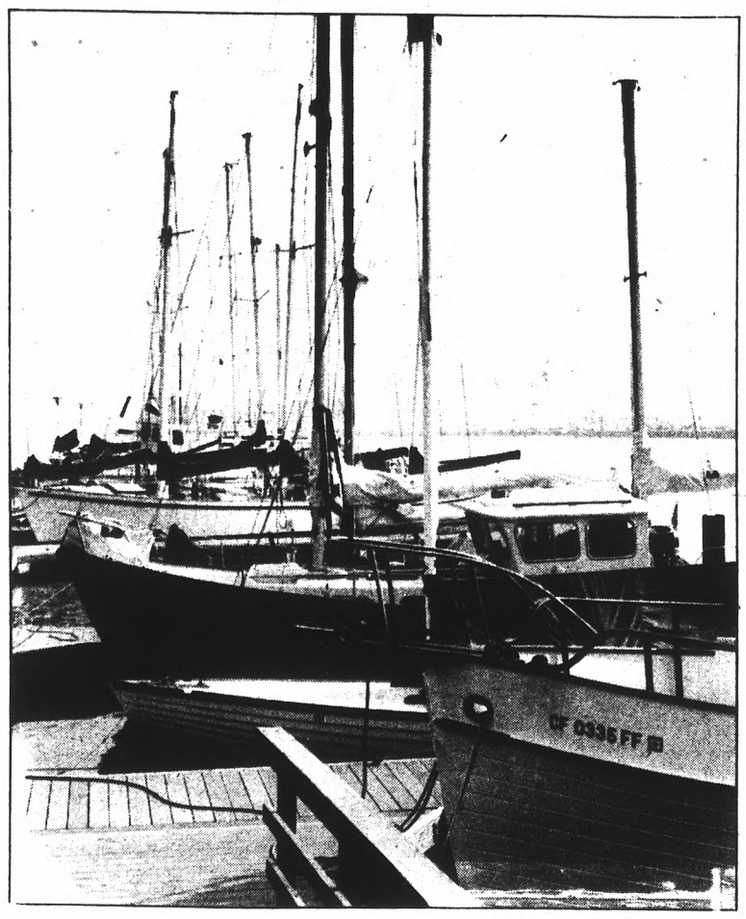

Photo by Lynn Carey

A tide taken at the flood

by Rick Aschieris

The San Francisco Bay is one of the most exciting places to race sailboats in the world.

The experienced sailor knows if a person can race on the Bay, he can race anywhere.

The push and pull of tides on the Bay are like individual raging rivers. Those who know the tides have usually sailed on the Bay for years.

"If you know the tides, you can do a lot better" is not advice coming from an old salt with 50 years of experience, but from a relatively young salt.

Rich Everett started sailing at Lake Merced at the age of 12, and now, at 25, knows the Bay and its tides just as well as some of those old salts.

Everett studies Bay tides more than most of his competitors, and he claims this knowledge makes the difference, and Everett's efforts have made him a world-class sailor.

"For the last five months, the tides have been an hour later than what the tide books show, and when you're racing, it's very important to know things like that."

The unusual tide changes were due to a heavy Sierra Nevada snowfall last winter. According to Everett, when the snows melted last spring, the waters eventually flowed down the Sacramento River, creating a stronger tide, faster than tide book predictions.

Although Everett pays close attention to the tides, he is not as eccentric as some.

"One sailor used to fly above the Bay in an airplane the day before a race to study the tides, and he was champion in his class for 15 to 20 years," Everett said.

Since Everett chooses to protect his amateur standing, he supports himself by selling real estate and managing apartment properties in San Francisco.

Everett stands over 6 feet tall and has sun-bleached brown curly hair. He attempts, without much success, to hide his youthful face behind a neatly trimmed beard.

Everett writes for a competitive sailing magazine called *Latitude 38*. Everett once attended SF State to "take classes I didn't do so well in at Berkeley."

At 17, Everett placed seventh in his first national meet as a crew member of a 27-foot Catalina, a medium-sized racing vessel.

He spends nearly 40 weekends a year sailing and learning the tides on the San Francisco Bay, and each year his knowledge is tested during the March to September sailing season.

Everett won his first national meet in 1976.

"It was a miracle we won any race, because everything went wrong, but we were lucky. We could fix (the boat) in time and not lose," Everett said.

The troubles the crew and Everett had during the race went unnoticed by the spectators and other crews.

"Everyone came up to us afterwards and said how easy it was for us, but it was hell out there," Everett said.

Everett did not learn his skills as quickly as he might have, because he started sailing on the larger boats.

Everett does not advise potential sailors to copy his example.

"On large boats, a sailor is given a single task to perform, and they only race once a day," Everett said, "but a small boat may have three races a day."

More experience can be gained on a smaller boat because "on a smaller boat, you're the captain, and you're the crew," Everett said.

The small boat Everett recommends for beginners is a 12-foot Lazer.

Lazers "are used by the beginner to learn and by experienced sailors to keep their skills sharp," Everett said.

Both small and large boats react to tides and winds much the same way, says Everett. "But things can happen much faster on a small boat."

Everett said a possible Olympic Games berth may be unreasonable for him. "For sailing, the (selection) process takes eight years, and I think I'm too old to start now."

Everett does have aspirations "to one day work in the marine industry, and eventually take a long cruise" in a sailboat.

Recently Everett participated in the prestigious International Etchell-22 regatta, in Newport Beach, CA.

Everett was disappointed with the results.

"We did terribly. We placed 32nd of 45 boats, but I'm sure we'll do better next year."

However, all was not lost to Everett and his crew, who rented a beach house during their month-long stay in Newport Beach.

"What we lost in racing, we made up for in partying."

Two spikers' last chance for glory

As the volleyball season winds down to its critical final weeks, two members of the SF State varsity team are finding added incentive in a past which has been filled with end-of-season frustration.

Co-captains Elsa Teachenor and Janis Rowe, both three-year veterans, have participated on Gator teams which have proved to be three of the strongest squads in Northern California. But they have also endured painful losses at the end of the last two seasons, which have prevented the Gators from capturing the league championship and traveling to the Regionals.

Being seniors, Teachenor and Rowe realize that if the same thing happens this season, there won't be another chance.

"I think about it," Teachenor admits. "The last two years we really wanted it, and we didn't get it.

"Each year I felt kind of like 'How did this happen? It just slipped away — and that feels worse than getting blown off the court."

"Slipping away" is almost an understatement. Two years ago the Gators led UC Berkeley 14-10 in the final game, only to succumb to a Bear comeback and lose 16-14 after being unable to nail down their elusive final point.

Last year was even more disappointing. The Gators swept through their league with a 7-0 record. But the revised league had added another hurdle to the Gators' quest for a championship. The Gators had to win a league tournament with the top four teams. The Gators couldn't do it, losing to Davis and Sac State — two teams which they had defeated not two weeks before.

The tournament may reoccur this year, despite a revised schedule which says each team plays its opponents twice in a best-of-five-game format.

If the second half of the season finds each team repeating its record of the first half, Sac, David and SF State will be tied for first with two losses each. A playoff tournament will determine the league champs.

"You do flashback," Rowe says. "The memories are going to make us push harder. Last year I got the feeling that even Davis thought we were a better team. We definitely have more talent than they do, but it's like Coni (Coach Coni Staff) says — we have to learn to use our talent in the right way."

Teachenor says, "To play like a team — that's a really elusive quality. But if we could find it, it would be worth all the frustration. In our last Sac game, at points, I felt we had it."

Rowe says, "We've worked harder since our loss to Davis. I mean the match only went three games. They really took us. But when we played Sac — there was so much change in the two days between the matches as far as pushing harder.

"I try to get out of my head what happened the past two years, but I know the memories are going to push me to do better. I hope it comes to a playoff. We lost before. I want to go back and prove that that loss was wrong. I want to prove it wrong."

Prizes at Homecoming

Fan appreciation day will be part of Saturday's Homecoming game against UC Davis at 1 p.m. in Cox Stadium.

The athletic department will raffle off prizes to people who buy football programs. Prizes will include: an Oakland Raiders autographed football; a car stereo from Matthew's Stereo; a gift certificate for Famolare shoes at Bullock's department store; lunch for two at the Greenery in Bullock's; three pocket radios; two ice chests, courtesy of Perrier Water; a case each of Pepsi and Mug Root Beer; and a gift certificate for Nike shoes.

Homecoming festivities will include an appearance by Albert the Alligator from Steinhart Aquarium and inductions into the SF State Hall of Fame according to Dirk Smith, sports information director.

Failing gridders honored

Although SF State's play on the gridiron this season seems to be keeping them in the conference cellar, individual Gators have been recognized for their performances. For the third time this year and for the second straight week, a Gator has been named the Northern California Sports Writers' defensive player of the week.

Don Sutton took the honor this week for his Gator record-breaking four interceptions on Saturday at Hayward, and Dean Triggas got the same award the week before for his outstanding play against Sacramento State. Triggas was awarded the same honor in September against Cal Poly Pomona.

Quarterback Tom De-Rego received the Sports Writers' offensive player award for his play in the Chico State game in October.

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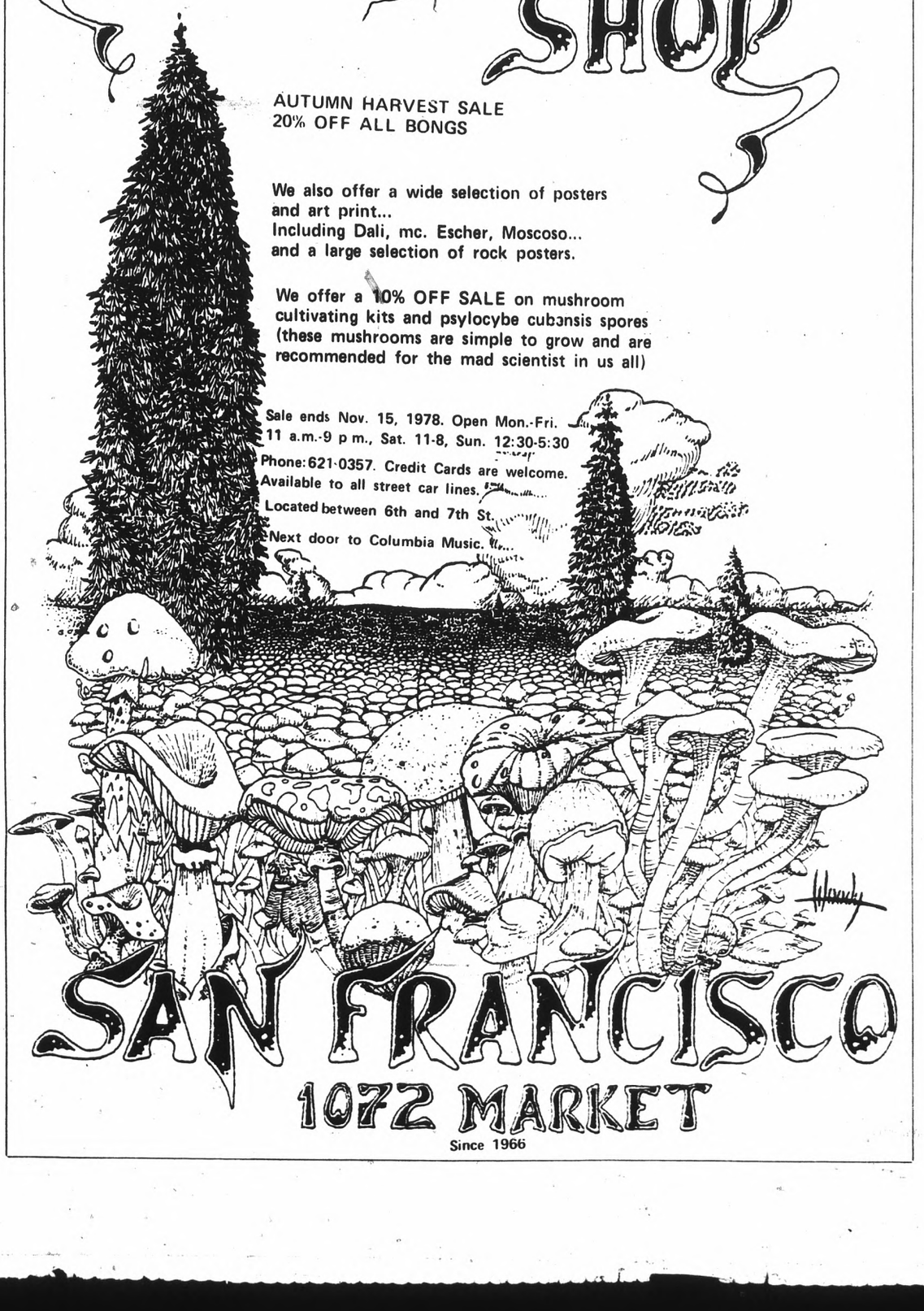

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Knee deep in the frog business

Text by Jeff Kaye
Photos by Lynn Carey

In the world of business, things always look greener in the other guy's store. Perhaps the greenest store of all is Marty's Frog Shop at 4089 24th St., where business is hopping.

The inside of the small store is filled with frogs of all types. All except live frogs, that is. ("Too much trouble to keep," said Marty Economou, 27, the owner.)

Instead, Economou sells items like frog soap dishes, frog lighters, ceramic frogs wearing sunglasses and bikinis, leap frogs and a frog reading a book called "How to Croak," by Betty Croaker.

The frogs range in price from 69 cents to $89.95. The most popular item in the store is the "Horny Toad," an obviously male toad with a rather pointed sexual interest.

"All kinds of people like to buy frogs," said Economou, who was wearing a blue T-shirt that said "Ribbet." "I get some business from people who see the frogs in the display window and come in and buy one on a whim. But most business comes from collectors.

"Some people buy frogs because they think they're cute," he said. "Some people have told me they collect them because frogs are their zodiac sign. A lot of strange people collect frogs."

Economou's sister, Roxanne, who also works in the shop, said, "People always have strange reasons for collecting frogs. Some people were nicknamed 'Frog' when they were kids and got started that way. Some people look like frogs. I'm not kidding. A guy walked in here this morning who looked exactly like a frog."

Roxanne said everyone she meets either collects frogs or knows someone who does, but she does not collect frogs herself.

"I collect owls," she said.

Economou, however, has collected frogs since he was two years old, his interest sparked by a toy frog given to him as a present. Since then, his personal collection has grown by leaps and bounds, filling every room in his house. He opened the store in June, 1972.

"It started out as a jewelry store," he said, "but I happened to bring some frogs from home and put them in the display case as decorations. People liked them and asked me if they were for sale."

Although he still sells some jewelry, that side of his business is overshadowed by the frogs.

Economou finds most of his frogs by periodically scouring gift shows all over the country.

"Sometimes it's a problem," he said. "A company will have a whole line of ceramics for sale with only one frog in the bunch. They always try to sell me the whole line."

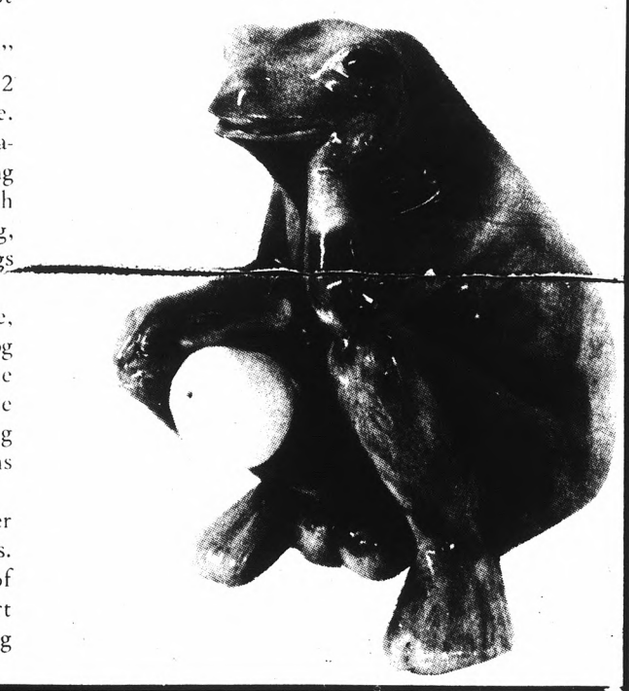
Despite the apparently large market for frog items, Economou has no plans for opening more stores.

"I've had a lot of good offers, but I turned them all down," he said. "The pier project that just opened (Pier 39) asked me to open a shop there, but I turned them down. I don't want to expand because it's too much work and I'm not a money freak.

"See that stack of boxes over there?" Economou asked, pointing to a stack of 12 white cartons in the corner of the store. "They're all filled with frog Christmas tree ornaments ordered by one woman. I hate doing business that way. It's so impersonal. I'd much rather have somebody come in, buy one frog, and then I can stand around talking about frogs with him."

In addition to working in his store, Economou also publishes a monthly "Frog Freek" newsletter, which is sent to everyone who gives him their name and address. The newsletter consists of "frog news and frog jokes." (Q: What's green and red and spins around? A: A frog in a blender.)

Economou said he plans to use the newsletter to start an international mail-order business. Somewhat contrary to his earlier statement of no expansion, Economou said he intends to start offering frogs for sale in his newsletter, including a special Frog of the Month.



Bring your own bag grocery stores

by Coleen Crampton

"Food for people, not for profit" is the motto of the eight community food stores scattered around San Francisco.

The stores are part of the People's Food System, a network of food wholesalers and retailers which follow a socialist ideology. Although the stores vary somewhat in their methods of operation, each is dedicated to selling the highest quality food at the lowest possible prices.

There is no profit margin in the stores' prices. The only markup in price comes to pay for store rental, maintenance and salaries for the workers, all of whom are paid $3 an hour.

In a survey taken last week, there were considerable differences between the prices of items at the Safeway store at 17th Avenue and Taraval Street and the Rainbow Grocery at 1359 16th St.

At Safeway, Monterey jack cheese was selling for $2.09 a pound, while at Rainbow it sold for $1.72 a pound. Broccoli was 88 cents a bunch at Safeway and 55 cents at Rainbow; mushrooms, $1.89 a pound at Safeway, $1 at Rainbow; carob stars, $3.19 a pound at Safeway, $1.19 at Rainbow.

In keeping with their socialist ideals, there is no separation between management and workers in any of the stores. Decisions are made collectively by all the store's employees.

"It's such a good feeling when somebody comes up to me and asks to see the manager," said Jan Shafer, who works at the Haight Store at 1465 Haight. "I tell them we don't have one."

One way the stores cut costs is by urging shoppers to bring in their own bags and containers to hold their purchases. Because many products are priced by weight, customers have their containers weighed and labeled before they fill them. For example, a shopper at the Haight Store brought in an empty soda bottle to fill with cooking oil.

At Noe Valley Community Store, 1599 Sanchez, there are no products, except wine, that wouldn't be considered an essential. The store sells vegetables, fruit, meat, dairy products, grains, one brand of biodegradable detergent and one brand of white toilet paper.

Rainbow Grocery started three and a half years ago as a cooperative, which differs from community stores in that only dues-paying members can shop there.

"We decided to drop the dues and open our store to the community," said Richard Israel, founder of Rainbow Grocery, "because we felt more people should be able to benefit from the availability of food that is both nutritious and less expensive than food sold at supermarkets."

Rainbow Grocery was the idea of Israel and several other people devoted to Maharaj Ji and the Divine Light Mission. Today only half of the workers at Rainbow Grocery are devoted to the Mission although pictures of Maharaj Ji decorate the walls.

Workers at each of the stores are involved in all phases of the operation, such as food selection and prices, worker conduct and budgets. Few of the employees have had previous business experience.

"We're making a lot of mistakes," said Shafer, "but we're learning a lot, too."

Most collectives have good selections of herbs and seasonings, juices, dried fruits, fruits and vegetables, cheeses, dairy products, oils, syrups, butters and grains.

Some community stores list the nutritional value of each grain on their container and advise their customers on combining grains, milk products, nuts and seeds to increase their protein quality.

Despite problems such as not carrying the same products from week to week, Shafer said, the store still brings in customers from all over The City.

"Sometimes I see people leaving the store with bags of groceries and getting on a bus outside," she said. "It makes me feel good to know they've come a long way to shop here."

Although the Haight Store looks run down and is poorly lit, the two cash registers are the latest models.

"These cash registers speed up the line," explained one of the cashiers. "People don't like to wait in line. Sometimes they'll put their food back on the shelves and leave. If they leave, that means they're not spending their money here."

Another problem the store has is shoplifting.

"The level of consciousness in the community is low," said one worker. "We're having a problem with people who are stealing. There is no profit margin to cover the losses from theft. I would like the store to let people work an hour or two here for the food they need."

Other community stores in San Francisco:

Inner Sunset Community Food Store – 1224 Ninth Ave.

Other Avenues – 4035 Judah.

Seeds of Life – 3021 24th Street.

Good Life Grocery – 1457 18th Street.

Community Corners – 47 Powers.

Photos by Michael Simon